

Pope Urges Leaders To Cut Arms Spending, Provide for the Hungry

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II, in his Christmas message Sunday, strongly urged world leaders to curb arms spending and turn their eyes to "the unspeakable sorrow" of parents unable to feed their children.

"Look upon the unspeakable sorrow of parents witnessing the agony of their children imploring them for that bread which they have not got but which could be obtained with even a tiny part of the sums poured out on sophisticated means of destruction," he said.

"Look with the eyes of the newborn child upon the men and women who are dying of hunger while enormous sums are being spent on weapons."

John Paul delivered his "Urbi et Orbi" — to the city and the world — message from the balcony over the main entrance to St. Peter's Basilica to a crowd of almost 50,000 people. After the message he gave Christmas greetings in 43 languages.

"Listen, O Father, to the cry of peace that rises from the peoples being martyred by war, and which speaks to the heart of all those who are able to contribute, through negotiations and dialogue, to equitable and honorable solutions to existing tensions," he said.

It was the third time in four days that the pontiff issued an urgent call for dialogue to defuse world tensions.

Last Thursday, John Paul offered the Vatican's help in trying to "end hot spots of division and hatred" in international relations. On Friday, he called for men to turn away from power worship and war

mentality to bring peace to a world "imprisoned in a web of tensions."

Midnight Mass

William Tuckey of the Los Angeles Times reported from Vatican City:

At midnight Mass at St. Peter's, the pope delivered the first of the two traditional Christmas messages, urging the world to rejoice in the birth of Jesus.

"Let the Earth rejoice, Earth, you who are man's dwelling place, welcome into yourself once more the splendor of the night of the divine birth," he said.

"It is the beginning of glory, that glory which God possesses in the highest heavens," his sermon said.

"And to this glory man has been called in Jesus Christ. And this happened precisely on the night of Bethlehem."

On Saturday, John Paul met at the Vatican with about 100 members of Rome's Polish community, telling them that he shares their hopes that Poland will become "a land of peace, of respect for rights and human dignity."

He sang Christmas hymns and broke the traditional unleavened Christmas bread with his fellow Poles.

Speaking in Polish, he said: "I share the worries, the fears and the suffering of my compatriots. But above all, I would like to support their hope, of which the newborn Redeemer is fundamental."

The pope also visited the family of Emanuela Orlandi, the daughter of a Vatican employee who disappeared June 22.

Kidnappers have said they were helping the girl to win the release of Mehmet Ali Agca, a Turk serving a life prison sentence in Italy for shooting John Paul on May 13, 1981.



Pope John Paul II greets the faithful at St. Peter's Basilica.

Glomp Says 30 Prisoners Freed in Signal to Church

WARSAW — Cardinal Jozef Glomp, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, said Sunday that 30 political prisoners were being freed by the Communist authorities as a gesture to the church.

Cardinal Glomp, who made the announcement during a Christmas Mass at St. John's cathedral in Warsaw, said later that the church was negotiating with the government for the release of 11 leading dissidents and former senior officials of the banned free trade union, Solidarity.

Both Cardinal Glomp and Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Bishops' Conference, refused to identify the 30 prisoners, and government officials were unavailable for comment.

"The authorities said yesterday that they were being released immediately but I have not checked to see whether they have physically returned to their homes," Cardinal Glomp said.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, disclosed this month that more than 200 political prisoners were being held.

Archbishop Dabrowski said the names could not be divulged pending arrangements with the authorities. Some had been convicted and others were under investigation.

The archbishop also refused to name the 11 prisoners on whose behalf the church had intervened. Informal sources said they were probably four members of the KOR dissident group and seven former top Solidarity officials. All are accused of plotting to overthrow the state.

The 11 have refused government offers to let them emigrate if they can find asylum in the West.

The authorities have been accused of deliberately delaying the trial. A trial would prompt criticism of the authorities from the West and from the church and would give the opposition a public platform to attack the government. It could also harm prospects for the lifting of economic sanctions imposed on Poland by the West.

In his homily Sunday, Cardinal Glomp asked for prayers for Poland's political prisoners and "for those who would like to work in their professions but have been dismissed." Hundreds of former Solidarity activists have been dismissed

Reagan Hopes to Revive His Mideast Peace Plan Despite Lebanon Battles

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan says he believes there is a good chance of reviving his 15-month-old Middle East peace initiative even without a resolution of the situation in Lebanon.

In a year-end interview with wire service reporters over the weekend, Mr. Reagan said he was "leery about saying a breakthrough" was imminent, but he said that "we are optimistic" about the possibilities in the Middle East as the result of the split in the ranks of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the meeting Thursday in Cairo between Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

In the last eight months, as Mr. Reagan noted, the administration has in effect shelved his Middle East initiative and concentrated its efforts on bringing about a formula for Lebanon that would produce the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces as well as the U.S. Marines and other members of the multinational force.

But in the interview, when asked if he believed there was "a good chance" for progress in the broader peace talks on the Palestinian and other issues, he replied: "Yes, I do. I really do."

He explained that "we had believed that settlement in Lebanon had to precede going further with that. I don't think that's necessarily true now." Still referring to Lebanon, he said: "I think enough progress has been made there that we can go forward with the peace movement."

In other points in the interview Friday with reporters from The Associated Press, United Press International, Reuters and Agence France-Press, Mr. Reagan:

• Denied that the United States and the Soviet Union were in a confrontational state and said he believed the Russians would return to the negotiating table. "The ball is really in their court," he said. "If they want peace they can have it."

• Said he had not yet seen the Pentagon report on the Oct. 23 bombing of the Marine headquarters in Beirut in which 241 U.S. servicemen were killed. The Defense Department postponed the planned public release of the document Friday. The president said he

had to accept some responsibility because "there would have been no mission without my decision to go forward with it."

• Said that recent conciliatory signals from Nicaragua were not sufficient to warrant better relations with the United States. "I think there is more they can do than they have done," he said.

• Said that the foundation had been laid for a "solid recovery" in the economy and that he hoped no tax increase would be necessary next year.

Mr. Reagan's comments on the Middle East were consistent with the statements of support issued by the White House and State Department for the Mubarak-Arafat meeting. That meeting was sharply denounced, however, by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, who said that Mr. Mubarak, by receiving the PLO leader, was in effect violating the spirit of the Camp David agreement's injunctions against terrorism and was setting back the chances for peace.

The Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Jordan, Egypt Sign Trade Pact

United Press International

AMMAN, Jordan — Jordan ended its economic boycott against Egypt on Sunday and signed a protocol making its trade relations with Egypt better than before the boycott imposed by Arab League members for Egypt's signing of the Camp David accords in 1978.

Egypt's foreign trade minister, Mustafa Saeed, said: "We hope to resume trade relations with all the Arab countries during the coming year." The new protocol allows free trade, among other provisions.

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The Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



President Ronald Reagan during year-end interview.

Lebanese Army Fights Shiite Moslems For Control of Posts in South Beirut

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Fierce battles broke out between the Lebanese Army and Shiite Muslim militiamen in Beirut's southern outskirts early Sunday as the Shiites tried to take positions abandoned by French peacekeeping troops.

However, the fighting subsided after a few hours and the army claimed Sunday night that it had consolidated its control.

According to initial reports from hospitals in the area, 13 people, mostly civilians, were killed in the exchanges of mortar and small arms fire.

A spokesman for the French contingent in the four-nation multinational peacekeeping force said French paratroopers were withdrawn from the positions to give them a lower profile in the area. A French headquarters was the target in a truck bomb attack last week in which one soldier was killed.

A volley of automatic fire, apparently originating in the Shiite-controlled southern suburbs, hit the Beirut International Airport compound of the U.S. contingent but no injuries were reported.

The sniping broke out about 30 minutes after Bob Hope, the comedian, arrived from the helicopter carrier Guam offshore to see the marines. The U.S. Marine spokesman, Major Robert J. Brooks, said the firing appeared to be random.

After the fighting, the Lebanese Army said it was consolidating its positions at the Chatila refugee camp after fighters from the Shiite Muslim militia, Amal, tried to take two positions abruptly abandoned Saturday by French paratroopers of the multinational force.

Israel Criticizes Arafat Talks
Israel said Sunday that Egypt's agreement to meet with the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, last week violated the spirit of its peace treaty with Israel. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

The Israeli cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor, reporting on Prime Minister

Yitzhak Shamir's assessment to the cabinet, said Mr. Arafat's meeting with President Hosni Mubarak on Thursday "contradicts everything that peace means."

Israeli Radio reported that Mr. Shamir sent a letter of protest to Secretary of State George P. Shultz over a U.S. statement welcoming the meeting.

Arafat Mystery
The whereabouts of Mr. Arafat were unknown Sunday, three days after he was seen in Cairo, Reuters reported from Bahrain.

The Greek ship Odysseus Elytis, which evacuated Mr. Arafat and many of his men from Tripoli, Lebanon, five days ago, was believed to be sailing down the Red Sea toward Hodeida, North Yemen. But there was no confirmation that the PLO chairman was still on board.

There had been speculation that Mr. Arafat disembarked along the Saudi Arabian coast for talks with Saudi leaders. But the PLO representative in Riyadh said that neither the ship nor Mr. Arafat had arrived in Saudi Arabia.

Bishop Arrives in U.S. After Nicaraguan Trek

The Associated Press

MILWAUKEE — Bishop Salvador Schlafier, who was reported last week to have been killed while leading Miskito Indian refugees out of Nicaragua, has arrived here to spend Christmas with his family.

Bishop Schlafier, 65, was greeted Saturday by his sister and representatives of the Midwest Capuchin Order. He flew to Milwaukee from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, accompanied by Father Wendelin Shafer, 64, formerly of Milwaukee, who was with him on the three-day march with the Indians to Honduras.

Bishop Schlafier looked very tired. His left foot was bandaged and he walked with a limp. Asked how he hurt his foot, he said, "For three days we walked through the bush and mud." On the second day, he said, the Indians "carried me in their arms."

A State Department spokesman, John Hughes, said Thursday that Bishop Schlafier led the Indians away from fighting in northeastern Nicaragua. But the bishop, on a stop in Miami, said: "We had nothing to do with their exodus. We happened to have a jeep so we decided to go with them."

He said that "there wasn't much chance of going the other way" because the Miskitos "blew up two bridges and mined another bridge so that the big trucks" from Nicaragua (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

son's family and of her wealthy Bulgarian relatives under judicial control.

Under Italian law, courts can freeze the assets of families of kidnappers to hinder a ransom payment.

The kidnappers called themselves Communists of the Attack, but police said they had never heard of the group and doubted that the abduction was politically motivated.

Mrs. Bulgari and four of her cousins are heirs to the Bulgari jewelry stores, with shops in Rome, Paris, New York, Geneva and Monte Carlo.

One of the cousins, Gianni Bulgari, 48, was kidnapped in April 1975 and freed after a month in captivity when his family reportedly paid a \$2-million ransom.

The kidnappers left the car, a photograph of the pair in chains and two letters in a trash can in Rome in response to a court order placing the assets of Mrs. Calis-

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Requests for Asylum Embarrass Yugoslavia

By David Binder
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — Hundreds of Soviet bloc citizens have sought political asylum in Yugoslavia in the past two years, posing awkward political and logistical problems for the Yugoslav government, according to United Nations and Yugoslav officials.

The officials said that of the 2,919 persons who sought asylum in Yugoslavia last year, 1,830 were Romanians, and most crossed the frontier by swimming the Danube, which marks roughly half of the 346-mile (560-kilometer) border.

In the first half of this year, the Belgrade office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees registered 628 persons who crossed the border from Soviet bloc countries and Albania seeking asylum; 365 were Romanians.

Recently, Belgrade officials say, the government of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania has intensified efforts to catch people fleeing Romania, mostly young, unskilled workers. Romanian border patrols have recently crossed into Yugoslav territory in pursuit of them, bringing protests from Belgrade that until now have not been publicized.

In general, Romania and Yugoslavia have had good official relations for 20 years, but the issue of border violations was brought up by President Miko Spiljak of Yugoslavia during his meeting with Mr. Ceausescu in Bucharest last month, Belgrade officials said.

The government in Belgrade has made a policy of not publicizing the number of escapes or the routes used, but the figures are made public in annual UN refugee reports. Until now, UN officials say, Yugoslavia has provided permanent asy-

lum to only a handful of the refugees and houses the great majority in two transit camps or Belgrade hotels until they can be moved to other countries.

There is no case of Yugoslavia's having sent any of the people back to their countries of origin, Belgrade officials say, though some Romanians may have been barred by Yugoslav border guards as they tried to cross the land border.

Besides the large number of Romanians, most of whom seem to have been fleeing for economic reasons, many Czechs and Slovaks have asked for asylum. They numbered 180 in the first six months of this year and 763 for all of 1982. In addition, there were 28 Poles this year and 168 last year.

Among the other people seeking asylum this year were 18 Bulgarians, 11 Albanians and a handful of East Germans, Hungarians and Soviet citizens. For 1982 the figures were 67 Bulgarians, 39 Hungarians, 30 East Germans, 14 Soviet citizens and 6 Albanians.

The Belgrade officials said most of the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Soviet citizens and Hungarians defected while in Yugoslavia as tourists, while the Albanians and Bulgarians, like the Romanians, came for the most part by illegally crossing heavily guarded frontiers.

"In a way it's amazing the way we have become a country of asylum," said a Foreign Ministry official, "especially considering we are in the middle of an economic crisis. But the fact is, we cannot afford to keep them."

The official said that, as Yugoslavia was an independent Communist country, expelling non-alignment, it was not in its interest to advertise its role as a host, however temporary, for people fleeing other Communist countries.

Joan Miró, 90, Surrealist Painter, Dies

By J.Y. Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Joan Miró, 90, one of the great masters and creators of modern art, died Sunday at his home in Palma de Majorca, Spain. He had heart and lung ailments.

Miró was a surrealist who looked at the world from the perspective of his native Catalonia, and some of his greatest works depict the vibrance and earthiness of Catalan life: peasants, farms, fishermen, trees, animals, birds, toys, ancient and primitive decorations. Although his paintings are abstract, they depict specific things that the artist held to be recognizable.

He was influenced by the work of Cézanne, Matisse, Van Gogh and Picasso, who was his friend as well as his countryman, and the primitive pictures of Henri Rousseau, to which he was particularly attracted. He read the poetry of Rimbaud and Mallarmé and other symbolists. He studied the crowded and tortured canvases of Hieronymus Bosch. He drew from all of these and more. He absorbed cubism, fauvism and post-impression-

ism and put his own mark on all of them.

It was a mark that had a large influence on abstract expressionism of a later generation such as Mark Rothko and Jackson Pollock.

His more important works include "Standing Nude" (1918); "The Farm" (1921-1922); "Catalan Landscape (The Hunter)" (1923-1924); "Carnival of Harlequin" (1924-1925); "The Birth of the World" (1925); "Spanish Dancer" (1928); a series of gouaches called "Constellations" (1941), and three "Blue" paintings of the 1960s.

Among his many sculptures and ceramic murals are ones at Wichita State University in Kansas, at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, which received the Guggenheim International Award in 1958, at the Harkness Commons of the Graduate Center at Harvard University, and at the Guggenheim Museum in New York. A large mosaic, done in 1977, is part of the Rambla de las Flores in Barcelona.

In 1980, the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden in Washington built a major retrospective show of Miró's work. In an essay in

the accompanying catalog, Charles W. Millard said, "It is clear that one of the three giants of European modernism in this century, and indeed, his achievement may be even more sustained and more varied than that of his compatriot."

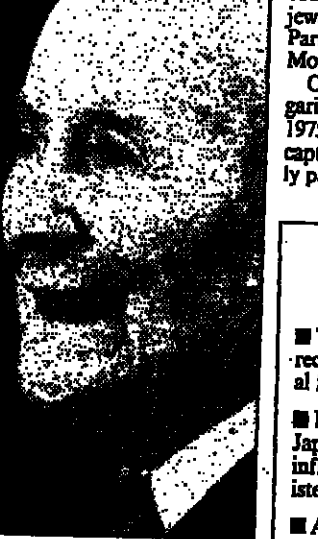
That achievement, forged entirely in its own terms, shares both Matisse's French fluency and Picasso's Spanish expressionism, and stands easily alongside the best of both.

A special significance attaches to the murals and other works on display in heavily traveled places, because they represent Miró's conviction that the world of art must be the world of people, and particularly the world of young people.

"A picture that an artist keeps is like a corpse," he once said. "A picture has no life unless it circulates."

Miró insisted that his abstractions were recognizable objects that conveyed a sense of life.

"It seems to me a prime necessity that there should be a strong and fruitful subject matter that hits the spectator in the face before he can begin to collect his thoughts," he



Joan Miró

show at the Dalman gallery in 1918, and in 1919 took part in a municipal exhibit in Barcelona.

In 1919, he made his first trip to Paris, where he almost starved. Sometimes, he said, hunger (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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■ The American Midwest is suffering a record cold spell that has killed 140 people. Page 3.

TOMORROW
■ Japan's crown prince has just celebrated his 50th birthday.



Bishop Salvador Schlafier on a stopover in Miami. He said he injured his foot walking from Nicaragua to Honduras.

U.S. State Department Favors Withdrawal From UNESCO

By Francis X. Clines

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has recommended that President Ronald Reagan file notice that the United States will withdraw from UNESCO in 1985 unless the agency curtails what the administration regards as questionable political activities.

Mr. Reagan has a Dec. 31 deadline for deciding whether to send formal notice of withdrawal. If he does so, according to advocates of the recommendation, he would then have a year to continue U.S. participation in the agency while applying leverage for changes.

Administration officials have complained that the United Na-

tions Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has become "radical political" with an anti-Western bias.

The question Mr. Reagan is considering is how best to seek policy changes in UNESCO: by continuing as a major participant or by applying greater pressure with notice of withdrawal.

The agency, which was created to foster scientific, educational and cultural exchanges among nations, has come under increasing criticism in recent years from several quarters in the United States, including press organizations and groups with ties to Israel.

The controversy centers on UNESCO's venture into political matters, notably its ban of Israel from agency activities, which was subsequently lifted. It also has caused complaints with its attempts to set worldwide press standards that some critics consider an invitation to censorship by member nations.

Beyond complaints over policy, U.S. officials have objected to some UNESCO budget practices, particularly the growth of its bureaucracy in the past decade. The United States last month cast the only vote against the organization's \$374.4-million budget.

Jean Gerard, the U.S. delegate to UNESCO, previously recommended that the United States withdraw. "I think the place is so skewed, so radical-political, that it is not serving the purpose it is supposed to be serving, which is development," she contended.

The United States provides about a quarter of the UNESCO budget. Critics say U.S. taxpayers thus are subsidizing an organization hostile to their nation. They complain that UNESCO's tendency in recent years has been to embrace positions of the Third World and the Soviet Union that are biased against free-market economies and tolerant of press abuses.

The U.S. Commission for UNESCO, an advisory body, voted 41-8 at its annual meeting Dec. 16 to urge the United States to stay in the organization. A commission resolution acknowledged that "discrepant debates on extraneous political issues" had impaired UNESCO's effectiveness, but the majority argued that "continued U.S. membership in UNESCO is in the national interest."

Withdrawal might affect such programs as aid to the blind and technical assistance to countries stricken by drought, the commission said. Administration officials emphasized that the United States would not cut its development aid to needy countries, but only channel it through less controversial educational and cultural programs.

Bishop Goes To the U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

ragua's Sandinist government would not be able to get through. Asked whether he felt his life had been in danger, he said: "The militants are armed, so they had protection. They kept us in the center, and they brought in reinforcements. They came from all sides. There were 40, 60 of them. I was never kidnapped or detained."

The leftist government of Nicaragua said last week that Bishop Schläfer was killed by anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan rebels operating in northern Nicaragua, and government sources said his body had been found.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta, did not comment Saturday on the report of Bishop Schläfer's death, but he said the CIA directed the exodus of the Indians and denied that all of them left voluntarily.

Bishop Schläfer, Father Shafer and two Nicaraguan deacons were with the Indians.

Meeting with reporters Friday in Honduras, Bishop Schläfer accused the Nicaraguan government of persecuting the Roman Catholic Church and the Indians.

He said his group was shelled and strafed by Sandinist forces while fleeing across the mountains of northeastern Nicaragua, where there is a high concentration of anti-Sandinist rebels.

One of the Nicaraguan deacons who accompanied Bishop Schläfer contradicted part of the bishop's account of the trek, saying Saturday that he did not see the Indians attacked.

Bishop Schläfer vowed to return in about two weeks to Nicaragua, where he has been for 38 years. "They cannot kill me, only expel me from the country," he said.

Bishop Schläfer and Father Shafer are members of the Capuchin order assigned to Nicaragua. Bishop Schläfer's brother, Austin, 59, also a Capuchin priest, said from their home at Campbellsport, Wisconsin, that he and other family members had questioned the reports of Bishop Schläfer's death because of conflicting information from the Nicaraguan government and the State Department.

Soviet Envoy to Mali Chosen

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Yevgeny Nersisov, the Soviet ambassador to Morocco since 1978, has been named ambassador to Mali, the Soviet news agency Tass said Sunday. Mr. Nersisov, 62, was ambassador to Chad from 1974 to 1977. Tass said Thursday that Malik Fayzlov, 56, the ambassador to Mali since 1976, was appointed ambassador to Morocco.



MORTAR — A Shiite Moslem fighter on Sunday fired a mortar at the Lebanese Army in the southern suburbs of Beirut. Fighting started after Lebanese troops took over positions inside the Chatila Palestinian refugee camp.

Reagan Hopes to Revive His Mideast Peace Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

tions issued a statement Friday criticizing the White House for backing the Cairo meeting.

Asked about the Israeli charges, Mr. Reagan said he could understand Israel's views after the recent PLO bombing of a bus in Jerusalem. But he added, if the Israelis "look at this a little more clearly, they will see that Mubarak, based on the experience of Egypt and its willingness to go forward for peace, is simply trying to persuade others to change their thinking."

The administration's contention has been that the defeat of Mr. Arafat by Syrian-backed PLO rebels in Lebanon had forced him to give up any chance of gaining control of the West Bank and Gaza Strip by military means. Therefore, State Department officials have argued, the PLO leader may be open to persuasion by Mr. Mubarak.

King Hussein of Jordan, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab leaders to endorse negotiations on the terms for ending Israel's military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. Such talks would involve Jordan and local Palestinians and Israel.

Mr. Arafat negotiated with King

Hussein last April, but in the end the PLO refused to support such talks. The hope in Washington, expressed by Mr. Reagan, is that the situation has changed and the idea of Jordan's entering negotiations can be revived.

Mr. Reagan insisted that relations with the Soviet Union had not reached a dangerous state. He said, "I believe they will be back" at the negotiating table.

"I believe we are further from a confrontation possibility because of the deterrent capability of the United States and our allies at this point," he said. "I think there was a far more unstable condition when we had let our own strength deteriorate to the point that there was a window of vulnerability."

As to a summit meeting with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, Mr. Reagan repeated that he would be willing if there was "a possibility of accomplishing something."

He also said that Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, was not resigning. There had been reports several months ago that she might quit at the end of the year.

Dissidents Kill 4 Whites In Zimbabwe

Mugabe Says Botswana Is Harboring Guerrillas

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Four members of a white farming family have been killed by dissidents in Matabeleland, according to the government.

A government statement Saturday said that one of the dissidents was killed and the others fled under fire from farmers in the Kezi district, about 50 miles (81 kilometers) south of Bulawayo, the provincial capital.

The names of the victims were being withheld pending notification of relatives.

More than 40 whites have been killed by dissidents during the last 18 months in Matabeleland, the political stronghold of loyalists of the opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo.

On Friday, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said at a press conference that Botswana was allowing dissidents to infiltrate into Zimbabwe from its territory.

He also repeated long-standing allegations that the rebels were being trained and armed by South Africa, which South Africa has denied.

Mr. Mugabe said: "Our main problem has been to get sufficient support on the Botswana side."

"The military, unlike the political leadership, is not cooperating with our military in eradicating the dissidents, and so there is still a base on the other side which dissidents are utilizing."

A Zimbabwean soldier was killed Tuesday by Botswana Army forces about 30 yards (45.7 meters) inside the Botswana border.

Zimbabwean officials said the soldier was part of a unit that had inadvertently strayed over the border while pursuing dissidents. It was the third such alleged incident in recent weeks.

Several rebels who have been captured in recent months have said that they were trained inside South Africa and returned to Zimbabwe to commit economic sabotage and attack white farmers who provide nearly 90 percent of the country's commercial food supplies.

Mr. Mugabe initiated a military crackdown in Matabeleland this year that resulted in hundreds of civilian deaths and international condemnation of the government.

WORLD BRIEFS

2 Reported Injured by Blast in London

LONDON (AP) — An explosion outside Marks and Spencer department store on Oxford Street Sunday night slightly injured two people and shattered windows on London's main shopping thoroughfare, police said.

Police were investigating "a second suspect device" found on Portman Square several blocks away, a police spokesman said. The explosion came just eight days after a car bomb outside Harrods department store killed five people and injured 95 others.

All London stores were closed for Christmas and Oxford Street was almost empty. No one claimed responsibility for Sunday's explosion, which was apparently caused by a device in a garbage can.

Iran Orders 3 French Officials Out

LONDON (Reuters) — Iran has given three French Embassy officials in Tehran 24 hours to leave the country, the Iranian national news agency IRNA reported Sunday in a dispatch received here.

The agency quoted a Foreign Ministry official as saying the expulsions were a reprisal for the arrests of Iranian Embassy officials in Paris last week. The official said the three diplomats and some Iranian students had been "subjected to physical brutality" by immigration police before they were expelled from France on Saturday.

Prime Minister Mir Hussein Moosavi announced earlier Sunday that "a number" of French diplomats would be expelled, and said the move would "bring relations between the two countries to the lowest possible level." The expulsions by France followed the closing of two French cultural centers by Tehran.

Dutch Artists End Museum Occupation

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — An artists' occupation which has forced closure of the Rijksmuseum, the Dutch national museum, for the past 16 days ended early Sunday, a spokesman for the artists' trade union said.

Between 30 and 100 artists had been occupying the Rijksmuseum which houses the "Night Watch," by Rembrandt. The occupation was staged to protest government plans to cut art subsidies.

The minister responsible for culture, Eelco Klinkhamer, announced free admission until Jan. 1 to the Rijksmuseum and the Van Gogh museum nearby, which was also closed during the protest.

Angola Reports Attack by South Africa

LISBON (Reuters) — South African aircraft have bombed several villages in southern Angola, the official Angolan press agency, Angop, said Sunday.

Quoting a senior armed forces official, the agency, monitored in Lisbon, said the planes bombed the towns of Cuvinda, Molondo, and Cabana Saturday morning. It said there were no guerrilla camps of the South-West Africa People's Organization or soldiers in the area. The official said Angolan forces had suffered some casualties, but gave no figures for either side.

On Friday, South Africa said it was pursuing a limited campaign in Angola against SWAPO guerrillas fighting for the independence of neighboring Namibia, or South-West Africa. Last week Angop reported heavy South African bombing in southern Angola, which it said destroyed houses, a hospital and schools.

Dhaka Reportedly Will Expel Russians

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — Bangladesh has told a number of Russian diplomats to leave the country on Monday and has ordered the closure of the Soviet mission in Chittagong and cultural center in Dhaka, according to a newspaper report.

The newspaper Daily Weekly said Saturday that the government told the Soviet ambassador, Valentin Pavlovich Stepanov, that the diplomats and their families were expected to be on Monday's weekly Aeroflot flight to Moscow. It did not say how many were ordered out, but said the government believed they had been involved in spying on previous assignments in other countries.

Two leading newspapers reported previously that Mr. Stepanov was summoned to the Foreign Office on Nov. 28 and ordered to cut his embassy staff in half. The summons came hours after a bloody clash between anti-government demonstrators and security forces outside government offices in Dhaka, and news reports at the time linked the two events.

Polisario Seizes South Korean Sailors

SEOUL (Reuters) — Polisario guerrillas seized three South Korean sailors from a trawler they attacked in the Atlantic Ocean off northwest Africa, according to a Foreign Ministry official in Seoul. Five other Koreans aboard the ship, the Ain Ouali, were missing, the official said.

Sixteen crew members, including eight Moroccans, were rescued by a Moroccan patrol boat, the official said Saturday. He said that the trawler caught fire when the guerrillas threw hand grenades at it Friday but that the blaze was put out by the patrol boat.

The Polisario Front has been fighting Morocco for the independence of the Western Sahara for eight years. The guerrillas said Wednesday that Morocco had launched a major offensive against the Polisario.

Joan Miró, 90, Master Of Modern Art, Is Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

brought on hallucinations and he would jot them down in a notebook for use in his work. Sometimes he would study the cracks in the plaster walls of his garret. These images he also incorporated into his work. His first show in Paris, in 1921, drew bad reviews and few buyers.

But the next year he completed "The Farm," which is generally acknowledged as his first masterpiece. The painting was part of another Miró show in 1925 that was a success, and it was purchased by Ernest Hemingway, a friend of the artist. In 1926, he collaborated with Max Ernst on sets for Diaghilev's production of the ballet "Romeo and Juliet."

In 1927, Pierre Matisse became his dealer in New York and thereafter put on an average of one Miró show a year. In 1948, Aimé Maeght, founder of the Galerie Maeght in Paris, became his European representative.

For many years, Miró spent his winters in Paris and his summers at Montroig.

During the Spanish Civil War, which began in 1936 and lasted until 1939, he expressed his horror at the conflict by painting "Still Life With Old Shoe," which took him five months to complete and showed objects with which he believed all Spaniards could identify.

Although he was not a political person, he created an anti-Franco mural, "The Reaper," for the Spanish Pavilion at the Paris Exposition of 1937.

Since 1956, he had lived in a house he had built on a property at Palma de Majorca. The grounds include a 200-year-old farmhouse and a spacious studio, designed by his friend Josep Lluís Sert, the great architect.

Miró worked in many mediums and used numberless images. The figures in "The Farm" are simply and primitively drawn. In "Catalan Landscape (The Hunter)," the half word "sant" appears to help identify a sardine eating a fly.

"Spanish Dance" is an abstraction made of sandpaper, string, nails, fur and a shoemaker's triangle, all stuck on blotting paper. The powerful and anguished "Self-Portrait" of 1937-1938 is done in pencil, crayon and oil on canvas.

To do large works, Miró sometimes put the canvas on the floor so he could pour color or turpentine on it and walk on it. Sometimes he pushed the paint on with his fingers.

"On the floor, I work flat on my stomach," he said. "Oh, yes, I get color on me, on my face, in my hair. My face and hair are all smeared, all spattered. And as for my work outfit, it is a real painting."

In 1972, he established the Joan Miró Foundation for the Study of Contemporary Art in Barcelona. Its building, designed by Sert and situated on a site donated by the city, opened in 1976 with a show of 475 drawings from 1901 to 1975.

Increasing infirmities, including operations for cataracts on both eyes, forced Miró to cease his regular work about two years ago. A year ago, he underwent an operation for the implantation of a pacemaker.

Yet until his final illness he continued to sketch, for there remained in him what he once described as a compulsion to "refine the magical sense of things."



HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS — South Korean prisoners leaving the Anyang prison near Seoul after a Christmas amnesty provided for the release of about 1,600. Those freed included about 130 students imprisoned for anti-government activity.

China Pledges to Renew Aid to Rebels In Cambodia, But Calls for More Unity

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China has pledged to provide the anti-Vietnamese forces in Cambodia with more military and other assistance but again urged the three factions in the resistance coalition to put aside their rivalries and concentrate on fighting the Vietnamese.

The three factions were pushed into a coalition in July 1982 by China, the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations and their other supporters.

But differences continue among them, particularly with the Khmer Rouge, whom many Cambodians cannot forgive for their murderous three-and-a-half years in power before they were deposed by the Vietnamese invasion in late 1978.

Prince Sihanouk declined to elaborate on the new Chinese assistance, saying that details remain to be worked out.

The coalition has blunted the previous Vietnamese dry-season offensives against them and gathered sufficient strength to attack deeper and deeper into Vietnamese-occupied territory during the monsoon rains when the weather favors their guerrillas.

But it wants more and much heavier weapons, including anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles and heavy mortars and artillery.

Prince Sihanouk confirmed that most of China's military aid goes to the Khmer Rouge, which has about 35,000 guerrillas, according to Western estimates. But he said that his force of about 4,000 soldiers and Mr. Son Sann's 9,000 have also

received some Chinese weapons and ammunition.

Food and medical aid is shared evenly, Prince Sihanouk said.

He said that the military, diplomatic and political activities of the resistance were all coordinated now and that major decisions were made only after the agreement of each faction.

Earlier this year, however, Prince Sihanouk complained publicly in a letter to Mr. Khien Samphan that his forces and those of Mr. Son Sann were being harassed and even openly attacked by Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

The purpose of the Beijing visit, the first by the three coalition leaders to China, seemed to be more for a broad discussion of strategy than simply to secure additional assistance.

Prince Sihanouk gave no hint what conclusions were reached but disclosed that the coalition would hold its fourth cabinet meeting late next month in Cambodia near the Thai border to discuss its policies.

Asian diplomats speculated that the Cambodians, with little prospect of a political breakthrough or any concessions from Vietnam, may have been seeking Chinese support for a larger military effort during the rainy season.

Beijing's view, however, has been that protracted war, carefully held on broad peasant allegiance, is the best approach, and there has been no indication in the most recent commentaries in Beijing that this has changed.



Detectors check through debris at Le Grand Vefour restaurant in Paris, where 12 persons were injured by a bomb.

Bombing at Paris Restaurant Said to Have Political Motive

The Associated Press

PARIS — A bombing that injured 12 diners at one of France's most famous restaurants was probably politically motivated, according to officials.

An explosion ripped through a wall of Le Grand Vefour restaurant at the Palais Royal in central Paris Friday night, spraying shards of glass at 20 diners and employees.

One of those hit, a woman, was critically injured, the authorities said.

Police said Saturday said that no one had claimed responsibility for the attack, which was the fourth major attack on a Paris restaurant in 18 months, and that they had no leads.

"We have absolutely no indication of any kind of racketeering angle in this affair, so we are assuming it's probably politically motivated," a spokesman for the secretary of state for public security said.

Islamic fundamentalist groups have threatened attacks in France unless the government of President François Mitterrand withdraws its troops from the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon. Police refused to speculate on the possibility of a Middle East connection in the attack Friday.

A spokesman for La Pitié Hospital in Paris said doctors might have

AMERICAN TOPICS

Fund Raising to Pay Black College's Debts

A coalition of civil rights, religious and educational leaders will work to raise \$5 million next year to avert the financial collapse of Fisk University, one of the nation's most prestigious black colleges.

The 117-year-old university, the oldest institution of higher learning in Nashville, Tennessee, has \$2.8 million in debts and virtually no way to pay them. Its funding was cut off in April 1982 by an unpaid \$170,000 bill, and students were forced to leave their dormitory rooms until late November when townspeople donated funds to pay the bill. Fisk's president, Walter J. Leonard, announced his resignation in November, saying he understood that large donors would not give as long as he was president. Mr. Leonard's leadership since he became president in 1973, and the faculty gaining a vote of no confidence by a narrow majority last spring.

The university's plight reflects the twin dilemmas of most of the country's 105 historically black colleges: rising costs and falling enrollments. No longer restricted to the predominantly black institutions, many black students are exercising their options to enroll elsewhere. Fisk's enrollment, for example, fell from 1,600 in 1972 to only 695 this year. To shore up its financial position, the school has had to dip into its endowment, now down to slightly more than \$3 million compared with \$14.6 million in 1967.

The coalition conference which came up with the \$5-million fund-raising strategy to save Fisk was hosted by predominantly black Howard University in Washington, D.C., whose staff and faculty chipped in \$14,000 in less than a week.

Tax Agents Watch Holiday Spirits

With the holiday party season in full swing, revenue agents from Maryland and Virginia have been staking out entrance liquor stores in Washington, D.C., to make sure too many Christmas spirits don't cross their state lines.

Both states bordering the District of Columbia limit the amount of liquor that can be legally transported across state lines. But lower taxes and cut-throat price competition among Washington discount liquor retailers make holiday cheer a relative bargain in the nation's capital, as well as a powerful lure for Marylanders and Virginians stocking up for parties.

As a result, Virginia stations as many as 12 revenue agents near Washington discount liquor stores and Maryland keeps six to eight agents operating in the city between Thanksgiving and New Year. Watching out for cars with their state's license plates, the agents can follow big buyers and stop them once they cross the state lines with more than the legal quantities of liquor allowed. Virginia allows individuals to bring only one gallon into the state, and Maryland limits legal amounts to one quart at a time and no more than two quarts a month. Backed up with fines, prison terms and confiscation of tax-exempt liquor, the limits are aimed at preventing the loss of tax revenues from the states' coffers.

But some city liquor store owners and managers complain that the monitoring scares away customers and creates an unhealthy business climate outside their stores. Washington, moreover, doesn't want its own

Sound of Music Lodge Is Reopened

Three years after its Trapp Family Lodge in Stowe, Vermont, burned, the Trapp family of singers immortalized in "The Sound of Music" has reopened a new and bigger lodge in time for holiday guests.

Baroness Maria von Trapp, 78, says she is "constantly overwhelmed" by the rebuilt Tyrolean-style 73-room lodge, built at a cost of \$7 million on the family's 1,700-acre (690-hectare) estate in Stowe. The family, whose flight from Austria in 1938 is known to millions through the film and musical



Maria von Trapp

based on Mrs. von Trapp's autobiography, has operated a lodge in the Vermont ski country since 1952. But their old lodge was destroyed in a December 1980 fire that also killed a hotel guest and injured seven others.

The family's insurance reimbursed the Trapps in full for the destroyed lodge, but Vermont bankers were reluctant to lend money for a new building. Eventually, Citicorp provided an \$11.8-million loan for the new hotel. Maria von Trapp will occupy a room in the lodge which is operated by her son Johannes, 44.

After fleeing Austria, the Trapps reached the United States with about only \$3.50 between them, but their concerns became a success and enabled them to buy a farm near Stowe in 1941. After Baron Georg von Trapp's death in 1947, they continued to sing together and expand the property. They gave their last concert in 1957.

One-Liners

In the wake of embattled Christmas buying, retailers' pre-tax earnings for the last quarter of 1983 and December are expected to be the highest since 1978. The Agriculture Department has set a \$50,000 ceiling on the combined cash and free grain benefits that farmers can receive for not growing wheat in the 1984 payment in kind program, following government reports that some farmers reaped several million dollars in benefits this year. Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole has ordered a top-level review of safety standards to make sure they have not slipped in the deregulation of the airline, trucking and railroad industries. The Girl Scouts have formed their first troop composed entirely of elderly people, with 35 residents of the Suffolk County Nursing Home on Long Island, New York, signed up as members of troop number 2020.



A motorist watched a snow plow pass her stranded car Saturday in North Mankato, Minnesota, where temperatures dropped to minus 31 centigrade (minus 24 degrees Fahrenheit). Record cold has been recorded in 21 states.

Record Freeze in U.S. Midwest Leaves 140 Dead

By E.R. Shipp
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Over the Christmas weekend, a record freeze gripped the American Midwest, freezing millions of bodies and the holiday spirit.

At 2:30 A.M. Saturday, the thermometer in Chicago dipped to minus 31 degrees centigrade (24 degrees below zero Fahrenheit) accompanied by fierce northwest winds.

In Casper, Wyoming, the temperature plunged to minus 37 centigrade (minus 34 Fahrenheit) setting a record. Dubuque, Iowa, registered minus 31 centigrade (25 below Fahrenheit) and Toledo, Ohio, minus 26 centigrade (15 below Fahrenheit). The pattern held throughout the Midwest.

"We've had record temperatures for the day broken in 21 states and 60 cities, some dating back to 1872," said Harry Gordon of the National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City, Missouri.

Health officials have asked people to stay indoors, but Christmas Eve, for many, meant trips downtown for last-minute shopping and visits to Santa Claus.

The cold weather has accompanied one of the best snow seasons the Rocky Mountains resorts have ever had. Record amounts of snow have fallen in the mountains of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado. But it is so cold that several resorts have had to close.

"The skier count is about 10 percent of what it should be," lamented Robert Rolfs, general manager of a lodge at the Big Sky Resort in Montana. "We're hoping the weather warms up by Monday. Next week is our bread-and-butter week."

Harry Benson, marketing director at Loveland Basin Ski Resort, about 56 miles (90 kilometers) west of Denver, said, "They're staying away in droves. It's just plain cold."

The cold has taken its casualties. Since Dec. 17, there have been 140 weather-related deaths.

A rash of fires have broken out as people have tried to warm themselves any way they can, including filling kerosene stoves with gasoline, which is cheaper.

In Chicago, five children and the father of three of them burned to death in a South Side home shared by 18 family members. Fire offi-

cials speculated that an illegal gas line hooked to the family's gas space heater had malfunctioned. The gas had been turned off previously by the power company.

A 40-year-old man froze to death at a friend's unheated apartment. Gas had been shut off in the apartment last April because of nonpayment.

In Vinton, Iowa, Gladys Muschawek, 72, froze to death outside her apartment door. Police said she had been fumbling unsuccessfully in her purse for her keys when she was overcome by the freezing air. The temperature, taking the wind into account, was the equivalent of minus 73 centigrade (100 degrees below zero Fahrenheit).

Social services agencies are badly stretched. Last week, the Department of Human Services in Chicago received 1,179 telephone calls from people seeking emergency food, heat or shelter.

In addition, 3,000 people a day have been showing up at neighborhood centers for help, and police stationhouses have been made available to those who need a roof. Wildlife is also threatened.

In Wyoming, officials are wor-

ried about the elk, deer and antelope that cannot find food because of snow and the cold.

"We anticipate we're going to lose some, but we're basically just watching the situation and hoping for a break in the weather," said Larry Kruckenberg, a spokesman for the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in Omaha, where the wind-chill reached minus 59 degrees centigrade (75 below zero Fahrenheit) the penguins at Henry Dooley Zoo were ushered inside for their health.

"Remember, though, these are blackfoot penguins," said Lee Simmons, director of the zoo. "Arctic penguins would think they had died and gone to heaven."

One who could see a bright side was Kevin Byrnes who was still cycling around the Chicago Loop on his regular messenger rounds.

"This weather is easier for bicycle messengers than when it's wet," he said. "In cold weather, you can always dress warm enough. You don't have to worry about having no brakes, like you have when it's raining. So, it's actually safer in weather like this than it is in wet weather."

FAA Orders Charter Firm To Halt Flights

By Richard Wirkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The federal government, intensifying its campaign to prevent airline accidents, has ordered the suspension of flights by Global International Airways, citing a "substantial question" about the safety of its operations.

The action, effective for up to 60 days, was taken Friday by the Federal Aviation Administration after a nine-day special inspection in which FAA officials reported record-keeping deficiencies that could conceal serious hazards.

Global, a charter airline with headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri, has had no fatal accidents in its six years in business. But one of its Boeing 707s, carrying television crews accompanying President Ronald Reagan on a visit to Brazil a year ago, made a crash landing at the Brasília airport after hitting a navigation structure. The aircraft was 13 tons overweight.

Earlier this month, Air Illinois, threatened with being summarily grounded after a fatal accident, agreed to stop operating temporarily. The airline hopes to clean up its record-keeping and improve maintenance and training so that it can resume flights early in 1984.

John Ellis, spokesman for the FAA's Central Region office in Kansas City, said the alleged deficiencies found at Global by the special team were not prima facie evidence of unsafe conditions. If they had been, he said, that could be grounds for revoking the carrier's right to operate flights.

The suspension order said that, "based on the findings, there is a substantial question whether Global International Airways Corporation is presently properly equipped and able to conduct, and in fact is conducting, a safe operation."

Global, which filed for reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws in October, has been operating charter flights with eight jet planes, most of them Boeing 707s.

Robert Gale, the airline's senior vice president, said the deficiencies cited by the FAA were generally not current but dated from the past year.

Among the shortcomings listed by the agency were inadequate records on crew training, deficiencies in maintenance records, operating with engines leased from airlines Global was not authorized to lease from and flying some 707s without completely complying with safety directives.

One of the agency's findings was that manifests recording the loading of aircraft had been found with numerous "errors, omissions and inconsistencies."

Because of the Brasília crash, safety experts were likely to be especially concerned about that item. The FAA spokesman said, however, that the special inspections were not a direct result of the Brasília crash. He said in-depth inspections of airlines were conducted frequently.

In Alabama, a Black Lawyer Fights For Ku Klux Klan's Right to March

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

CHICKASAW, Alabama — Twice, local officials told Ray D. Morris and the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan that they would not be allowed to march through downtown Chickasaw.

When it came time to try again, Mr. Morris, a dockworker who lives in a public housing complex here and holds the title of Grand Dragon of the Alabama Klans, went to the American Civil Liberties Union for help. He was, in turn, referred to a lawyer in nearby Mobile. The lawyer, C. Christopher Clanton, is black.

Last week, to the amazement of officials in this almost all-white, working-class town of 7,400 people, Mr. Clanton stood up before the Chickasaw City Council to plead the Klan's case.

"It wasn't an easy decision to go ahead with this, and a lot of people advised me not to," said Mr. Clanton. "But as a matter of principle, how could I say no? For a black man to deny others their civil rights would be a contradiction of all that black people themselves fought for in the 1960s."

Mr. Clanton, 26, said he decided to represent the Klan after recalling a similar situation in Skokie, Illinois, in which a lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union who was a Jew argued for a group of American Nazis, who also had been denied a permit to stage a protest march.

The Chickasaw council again turned down the Klan. As a result, Mr. Clanton is now planning to file a federal lawsuit, seeking to force Chickasaw to allow the Klan members to exercise what he argues are their basic First Amendment rights of free speech and assembly.

If Mr. Clanton is successful, Mr. Morris hopes to gather 25 to 100 Klan members and supporters on Jan. 7 to march in protest of court-ordered school desegregation and the ban on school prayer.

To residents of southern Alabama, all of this is bewildering.

"You know, down here in the Deep South, we've made a lot of progress over the years on racial matters," said J.C. Davis Jr., who has long been mayor of Chickasaw. "But I sure never did think I'd live to see the day a black man would be representing the Ku Klux Klan."

Moreover, Mr. Clanton's intervention comes at a time of increasing anger and concern over Klan activities in the Mobile area.

On Dec. 10, a Klansman, Henry Francis Hays, was convicted of murdering Michael Donald, a 19-year-old black, in 1981. Mr. Donald's battered body was left hanging from a tree in Mobile, as if he had been lynched.

According to testimony in the trial, Mr. Hays and an accomplice abducted and killed the man, who was chosen at random from a downtown street, to "show Klan strength in Alabama."

As a result of that trial, a variety of local groups and community officials, black and white, have issued public condemnations of the Klan. Mr. Davis also said that the for-

raised by the Hays trial had contributed to Chickasaw's determination not to allow the Klan march, even though Mr. Davis argues there are probably only a handful of Klan members in the city.

"Emotions are high here," he said. "If we allow that parade, some blacks are bound to show. Someone will throw a rock. Someone will bring a gun. You can imagine what could happen."

The city's refusal to allow the Klan to march also underscores a belief that racial strife is not good for business.

Last year, a dispute over the hanging deaths of two young black men in the Chickasaw city jail — police said they had committed suicide — provoked protests and boycotts among Mobile area blacks, aimed at Chickasaw merchants.

"Half our local income comes from sales tax," Mr. Davis said, "and when the blacks stopped coming up from Mobile and Brantley to shop here, it really hurt. Things are just getting back to normal, so the last thing we need is a Klan march to stir things up again."

Mr. Morris, the Klan leader, said he had some difficulty accepting the idea that a black lawyer would be representing the Klan.

"When the civil liberties people told me about Mr. Clanton," he said, "I clicked on it a few times. But as I see it now, it doesn't make no difference that he's what he is or that I'm a Klansman. We're both Americans, aren't we?"

He added: "Canada's war crimes act should be amended to permit civilian trials. The trial procedure is essentially military at present and that offends people. The government should go back over admission applications. We will find cases of people who obviously lied. That would justify their expulsion. It's legally possible."

Mr. Littman suggested that a special division be set up, perhaps within the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, with the sole task of hunting down Nazi criminals and collaborators.

"They are from countries where nationalists collaborated with the Nazis — from the Baltic countries, Ukrainian areas, Galicia, the Slovaks and Croats," he said. "They range from the mayors of towns where Jews were persecuted to people in auxiliary police forces and murder squads."

In the Cold War years, Mr. Littman said, "the secret services of Britain and the United States competed to recruit these people and appealed to other governments to let them in."

"Canada took in a number of people who the British and U.S. secret services wanted to warehouse for future use," he said. "They came in under false pretenses."

He added: "Canada's war crimes act should be amended to permit civilian trials. The trial procedure is essentially military at present and that offends people. The government should go back over admission applications. We will find cases of people who obviously lied. That would justify their expulsion. It's legally possible."

Mr. Littman suggested that a special division be set up, perhaps within the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, with the sole task of hunting down Nazi criminals and collaborators.

U.S. Panel on Hunger, In Draft Report, Urges Wider Food Stamp Plan

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A presidential commission investigating hunger in the United States, in the first draft of its report, calls for a slight expansion of federal food assistance programs and the conversion of food stamps to cash benefits for some families, according to members of the panel.

In a separate development, Richard E. Lyng, deputy secretary of agriculture, said that President Ronald Reagan would seek no new cutbacks in food and nutrition programs when he submits his budget for the next fiscal year to Congress in January.

Hunger has emerged as a volatile political issue in part because of comments made this month by Mr. Reagan and his counselor, Edwin Mese 3d, who said that the evidence of hunger seemed to be mainly "anecdotal."

Democratic presidential candidates denounced the comments, and Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, asserted that administration policies on the issue had been "inhumane" and "indecent."

Members of the hunger commission, the President's Task Force on Food Assistance, said that the draft report did not criticize Mr. Reagan's policies but suggested changes that would partly offset cutbacks enacted in the last few years.

For example, they said, the report suggests liberalizing the assets test, which bars a household from receiving food stamps if it has resources of more than \$1,500 (or \$3,000 if there is an elderly person in the household).

The report, they said, also suggests a food-stamp allotment sufficient to pay for the low-cost diet known as the "thrifty food plan," which is used as a basis for computing benefits.

The commission members, who have been reading the draft report, are to discuss and perhaps alter it before issuing it next month.

Among its recommendations is a substitution of cash benefits for the food stamp coupons issued to elderly and disabled people. The cash would enable these people, who may have difficulty making their own meals from food bought with the coupons, to buy prepared meals.

Many county officials and some anti-poverty groups have supported such a change, saying it would give beneficiaries more discretion in using federal aid. But they maintain that it should be part of a general revision of income-support programs and should be accompanied by some increase in benefits.

Another argument for such a change is that it would simplify the issuance of benefits and reduce administrative costs.

Critics say that the cash would

not be earmarked for food and that people could spend it unwisely.

The recommendations in the report would also make states pay stiff penalties for errors in the food stamp program, so that, in theory, more money would be available for the needy. Task force members said the report recommended that states bear the cost of any overpayments exceeding 3 percent of total food stamp benefits.

A spokeswoman for the Food and Nutrition Service, Jane M. Vachon, said the national error rate averaged 12 percent from October 1981 to March 1982, the most recent period for which the statistic was available.

The draft report did not specify the maximum assets that a food stamp household should be allowed to have. The Food Stamp Amendments of 1970 placed various state ceilings with a uniform national limit of \$1,500.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982 reduced basic food stamp allotments by 1 percent, so a four-person family with no other income now gets coupons worth \$253 a month, representing 99 percent of the thrifty food plan. The task force report recommends paying at least 100 percent, members said.

Local welfare officials said such a change would not substantially increase the purchasing power of low-income families, but they described it as a step in the right direction.

Edwin L. Dale Jr., a spokesman for the Office of Management and Budget, confirmed that Mr. Reagan would not seek new cutbacks in food programs.

But he said that the president reserved the right to resubmit proposals that Congress did not approve last year.

In January 1983, Mr. Reagan proposed an 8.5-percent overall reduction in food and nutrition assistance, to \$16.3 billion. Congress agreed to very little of the cutback.

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DE LA SOCIÉTÉ CHANEL PAR LA SOCIÉTÉ DE BEYNAL MAROQUINERIE

Par arrêté du 24 mai 1983, la Cour d'Appel de Paris :
— Déboutte la Société DE BEYNAL MAROQUINERIE de son appel du jugement rendu le 11 juin 1982 par le Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris, Confirme ce jugement en ce qu'il a :
— Dit qu'en offrant à la vente au détail deux sacs revêtus d'un motif ornemental constitué de deux lettres C pour l'un accolé en sens inverse et pour l'autre s'entrecroisant en sens contraire, s'ouvrant dans les deux cas vers l'extérieur cette Société a commis des actes d'imitation illicite de la marque déposée de la Société CHANEL.

— Interdit à la Société DE BEYNAL MAROQUINERIE de faire usage de ce motif ornemental sous quelque forme et à quelque titre que ce soit, sous contrainte de 2.000 FF par infraction constatée posée un délai d'un mois à compter de la signification du jugement.
— Condamne la Société DE BEYNAL MAROQUINERIE à payer à la Société CHANEL la somme de 50.000 FF à titre de dommages-intérêts et celle de 3.000 FF en application de l'article 700 du nouveau Code de Procédure Civile.
— et a condamné la Société DE BEYNAL MAROQUINERIE aux dépens de première instance.
— Condamne en outre la Société DE BEYNAL MAROQUINERIE à verser à la Société CHANEL une somme complémentaire de 8.000 FF en application de l'article 700 du nouveau Code de Procédure Civile pour frais irrépérables exposés devant la Cour.
Déboutte la Société DE BEYNAL MAROQUINERIE de son appel du jugement rendu le 7 octobre 1982 par le Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris, Confirme ce jugement en toutes ses dispositions, Condamne la Société DE BEYNAL MAROQUINERIE aux dépens d'appel.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Banks and the Debts

Banks in the United States continue to charge strikingly high interest rates to the indebted Latin American countries. That raises questions not only about their policy but about their judgment. Trying to squeeze the maximum short-run profit out of the loans can only increase the jeopardy to, among others, the banks themselves. Jacques de Larosière, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, touched on this delicate subject in a recent speech.

The banks owe much to the IMF: without the IMF and its skillful work during the past year, it is likely that there would have been defaults on some of the Latin loans. What are the banks going to do in return?

Mr. de Larosière did not belabor the point, merely observing that "credits should be provided on reasonable terms in order not to compound unduly the balance-of-payments and indebtedness problems of debtor countries." What is reasonable? He didn't go into it, but you can safely assume that he meant something substantially less than the present two points over the prime rate, now 11 percent.

He went on to suggest that the "demonstrated performance" of debtor countries ought to be a factor in setting rates. In other words, if Mexico's government takes the country into a courageous and painful deflation to carry the

loans, Mexico's bankers ought to be careful to reward it. So far they have not been.

Concern about the banks' performance is not limited to the IMF. Getting the IMF bill through Congress this year was difficult because a lot of members thought mistakenly that the IMF was working for the bankers. The more extreme language about banks was combed out before the bill was enacted last month, but it tells the secretary of the Treasury to do what he can through the IMF to encourage rescheduling of these countries' debts on terms "consistent with safe and sound banking practices and the country's ability to pay."

The IMF bill limits rescheduling fees to the real administrative cost if, as they generally have done, the banks collect it immediately. Rescheduling involves a certain amount of running back and forth and some lawyering. But the fees have been running at 1.5 percent of the loan, and on a loan of \$4 billion that makes \$60 million — which would cover a lot of plane fares. Most of this is pure profit.

If it is true that the Latin countries borrowed too much, it is equally true that the banks lent too much. The Latin Americans are now paying for it with severe recessions. It is time for the banks' shareholders to pick up at least a little of the penalty.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Time for a Tax Increase

It's budget time in Washington, which means much jockeying and posturing and scant concern, in all the fiscal fog, for reality. But reality this year looms up out of the fog. The outlook for next year is one of \$200 billion deficits. No reputable analyst thinks that growth without inflation can be sustained when the government has to borrow that much money, or that these deficits can be controlled without raising taxes. Yet President Reagan still insists it be done just by cutting spending. That slogan may help to restrain spending, but it makes no sense as policy. That is why, Mr. Reagan's posturing notwithstanding, his own policy-shapers are looking at several ways to get to higher taxes anyway.

Possibility No. 1 is to repeat last year's proposal for "contingency" tax increases. These would not take effect before late 1985, and not at all unless a combination of budgetary and economic conditions were met.

Possibility No. 2 is a fig leaf, and a second-year leaf at that. In the capital's jargon, it's a "revenue plug." Write a budget that anticipates a certain increase in future revenues from unspecified tax increases, and promise to come up with specific tax ideas later.

Possibility No. 3 is fundamental tax reform — either a broad removal of many exemptions, combined with significant reductions of tax rates, or else a radical shift to taxing consump-

tion rather than income, with levies on the value added to goods or on sales.

But a contingency tax could be credible only if the administration set more realistic conditions for its application. As presented, it would allow no tax increase unless Congress approved all the president's proposed spending cuts and the deficit exceeded 2.5 percent of GNP and the economy continued to grow.

The "revenue plug" approach is meaningless. Given the political resistance to attacking the deficit, no one could put any faith in a declaration that said, "We don't know what to do but we'll come up with something."

And fundamental tax reform, although highly desirable, could not possibly be enacted soon enough to relieve the present burden.

It is time for the president and Congress to act. As Herbert Stein, former Republican chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, has said, "The conditions that call for a tax increase are here. We don't have to wait." Alice Rivlin, until recently director of the Congressional Budget Office, adds a powerful point: The very act of approving an increase, even with a future date, "would send a signal that Congress is serious about the deficit."

The fact is that the deficit danger is clear and present. Without the certainty of a tax increase, it will get worse.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Japan: Still a 'One-Party State'

[The Liberal Democratic Party] emerged with rather more than twice as many seats in the Diet as those won by the next largest party, the Socialists. The "honorable opposition" is as far away as ever from looking like an alternative government, something Japan has not had for a very long time. Nor does any conceivable combination of opposing parties look capable of forming a ruling coalition for the foreseeable future. Japan remains a de facto one-party state in a pluralist society.

— The Guardian (London).

A Map to Change a World View

Two agencies of the National Council of Churches have joined together to promote distribution and use in the United States of a new map that aims at "fairness to all peoples." The Peters map, named for Dr. Arno Peters of Bremen, West Germany, attempts to depict nations in their true relative sizes, thus giving the Third World its true two-thirds of the globe. Dr. Peters, who developed his new map more than a decade ago, says it is "a symbol of equality of status and equality of standards of all people of the Earth."

— David E. Anderson, UPI religion writer.

Toward the Demise of the PLO?

The Palestinian cause has now slid much further back under the tutelage of Arab regimes from which it was the PLO's business to extricate it. Yasser Arafat and Abu Musa are presiding over sundried parts of the same decadent institution, which, it is safe to say, will in due course be challenged by new, as yet unforeseen forces from within.

— David Hirst in The Guardian (London).

Yasser Arafat could benefit from renewed ties with Cairo, if only because it could give him a new foothold in a largely divided Arab world that has been helpless to support him against Syria. However, he might provoke a further disintegration of the PLO. He will need the full support of Fatah Central Committee.

— Eric Rouleau in Le Monde (Paris).

For Jews the Feast Is Hanukkah

There is no time when it is more important for Jews to fight assimilation than during the Christmas season. For roughly at the same time that Christians celebrate Christmas, Jews celebrate Hanukkah — the holiday that affirms the right of every ethnic and religious minority to exist without compromise.

Hanukkah has nothing to do with a light that burned for eight days with but one day's worth of oil — a lovely story that the rabbis sages acknowledge creating to keep children fascinated with the holiday. The true "miracle" is that nearly 2,150 years ago the Jewish people fought and defeated the mighty Syrian army of Antiochus IV, who sought to impose Hellenistic culture and religion on his empire.

In essence, Hanukkah celebrates the principle of religious freedom, religious pluralism and the right of every group to maintain its own distinct religious tradition. Thus, when Jews participate in Christmas they are not only practicing another religion, they are at the same moment invalidating the message of their own Hanukkah holiday. Christmas is for Christians. Hanukkah is for Jews. Each community should respect the beauty and significance of the other's sacred moments — while exclusively celebrating its own.

— Rabbi Mark S. Gohb, of Greenwich, Connecticut, writing in Greenwich Time.

FROM OUR DEC. 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Christmas Dip in the Seine
PARIS — Six swimmers participated on Christmas Day in the annual contest known as the Coupe de Noël. They plunged into the Seine from the right bank, slightly up stream from the Alexandre III bridge, and swam diagonally across, a distance of about 180 metres. Gérard Meister, of French nationality, red-headed and wiry, won the race by 15 or 20 cold lengths, his time being 2min. 50sec. The temperature of the air was near zero, and that of the water 2deg. Cent. The 20,000 spectators were several degrees cooler except as regards enthusiasm. Meister's skin at the finish was as red as his hair, but two or three of the losers, as they stiffly climbed the ladder, displayed a sort of dressed chicken "fearful blue" color.

1933: Toward a \$6 Billion Budget
WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt is likely to ask for appropriations of more than six billions of dollars for ordinary and relief expenditures from Congress in his special message to be delivered January 3, when the first regular session of the 73rd Congress convenes, it was predicted [on Dec. 25] by Henry T. Rainey (Ill.), speaker of the House. The appropriations will be for fiscal year 1934-35. The President is expected to present a budget for regular federal expenditures of \$2,600,000,000 which, it is estimated, is well within expected revenue. The remainder, or \$3,400,000,000, will be devoted to carrying on the gigantic emergency relief and rehabilitation program undertaken by the administration last March.

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'United' Nations? Better, 'Communicating' Nations

By Norman M. Goble

GENEVA — Excessive optimism and excessive pessimism are equally dangerous. The United Nations has suffered from both.

No institution is eternal. Each is born in particular circumstances. These change, forcing institutions to evolve. When they reach the limits of their ability to adapt, they die. Long before they reach a point of no return, when their increasing irrelevance leads their most important constituents to abandon them.

Without any doubt the United Nations as we know it will some day become obsolete, to be supplanted by an organization that brings a further advance in the raising of political decision-making to the international, or supranational, level. If we are lucky the transition will be peaceful. If we are less lucky, it will follow the agonies of another general war.

In the meantime, our task is to get the maximum benefit from what we have, within the limitations of present realities, and to do our utmost to postpone the moment when the increasing rift between the needs of peoples and the capabilities of the institution drives out those members whose presence gives it meaning.

Consider, first, the difficulties. The very name "United Nations" is misleading, and an invitation to false expectations. The founders were a group of temporarily united na-

tions, in exceptional circumstances. Unity arises from a compelling sense of common interest, which is difficult to generalize widely or to sustain for long. The political and ideological climate, and the present UN constituents, are not at all what they were at the time of founding. This is, in fact, an organization in whose conception and design the great majority of present members had no opportunity of participation.

That there is nevertheless such a universal desire to take part in its activities is remarkable enough. To expect a consistent display of decisive unity would be naive.

What we have instead is a gathering of communicating nations. The communication is admittedly imperfect, and a little too heavily charged with the kind of stereotyped adjectives that groups of people, of all ages, use to give themselves a sense

of superiority over their rivals. But it is better communication than ever in the past. Having said that, though, we must remember that the word "nations" is still plural.

Nations are autonomous, and their goals frequently place them in competition with each other. These are facts of life, and they set limits to the possibility of evolution of the United Nations as we know that institution. Together with the fact of inequality of power, they prevent any possibility of a modification of Article 17 ("Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state...") or of abolition of the right of veto in the Security Council. Some day there may be an institution that does not have these limitations. The United Nations will always have them.

For the same reasons, it is vain to speak of putting teeth in the mouths of United Nations agencies. In a gathering of autonomous nations it is vain to hope for any punitive capability. To seek it at the present stage of our development is to invite the assumption of greater power by those who are already powerful, and surely we do not want that, since the essence of democracy and the goal of justice is the sharing of power with the weak.

If we look for powers of policing and judgment we must ask ourselves, "By whom would we in fact be policed and judged?" By whom do we wish to be policed and judged? We may and must hope that nations in conference will agree on successively higher norms and standards of conduct, and that these will have an increasing moral force. But to turn moral force into physical compulsion would require the creation of a supranational authority that the United Nations does not have. Enforcement must still depend on the exercise of conscience at the national level.

If we press the question of the power to enforce a judgment, we have to face the two ultimate possibilities: expulsion and withdrawal. Expulsion is the only feasible final sanction. Withdrawal is the immediately feasible act of defiance. Both are highly undesirable, because both put an end to communication, which is the essential activity and the central value of the United Nations.

In the United Nations we search for the locus of ultimate responsibility for the fate of the world, and we find ourselves. Its limitations are our shortcomings, and we shall not remedy those by seeking a more idealistic, less realistic design for an organization which can only be international, not yet supranational.

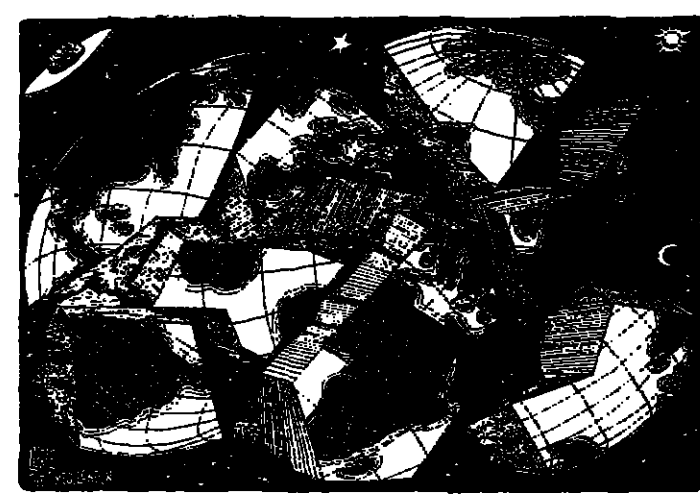
Besides, we are living through too violent an era of change to come to conclusions about a future international regime. The proliferation of problems in a world in transition — decolonization, with the consequent need to redefine the relationships among peoples; economic imbalance, which is made worse by the inadequacy of some of the major instruments of cooperation; accelerating technology, producing a situation in which controlled immigration disrupts societies and exacerbates the inequality of economic status — all the confused turbulence of the present time argues against any attempt to launch a debate on a new Charter, and for the necessity, instead, of persisting with the slow, patient work of raising the general moral consciousness of the human community and seeking cooperative ways of making our human world more equal and more just.

Given our shortcomings, and the necessarily limited nature of the instrument that was created 38 years ago, we have to accept certain truths. There is no security, only good will. There can be no enforcement, only good offices. The nations are not united, only communicating.

We should not underestimate good will, good offices or communication, but strive to promote their exercise. Communication is the only alternative to strife, and although satisfactory solutions are rare, it is observable that those that are reached through communication tend to be more satisfactory, and more easily reviewed and adjusted, than those which are reached through strife.

If these reflections are accurate, the role and future of the United Nations will not be dramatically different from its present function: communication. Improvements will be improvements in the timeliness and efficiency of communication.

This is the first of two articles adapted by the International Herald Tribune from an address delivered in October at a symposium of the World Federation of United Nations Associations. The writer, a Canadian, is secretary-general of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, based in Morges, Switzerland.



The Case for America to Leave UNESCO

By Owen Harries

WASHINGTON — A U.S. State Department review of America's relations with UNESCO — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — has firmly recommended that the United States withdraw from that organization. If the United States withdraws, there will be important implications for UNESCO — good ones, in my opinion — and for American relations with the rest of the United Nations system.

If America does not withdraw after such a recommendation, the view — widely prevalent in UNESCO — that it is a paper tiger will be greatly strengthened, and U.S. credibility there will be extremely low.

UNESCO is in a bad state — much worse than the rest of the United Nations or any other specialized agency associated with it.

UNESCO is a thoroughly politicized institution dedicated to attacking fundamental Western values, interests and institutions. It attacks and seeks to circumscribe the free Western press. It characterizes Western culture as an "imperialist" threat to the identity of other peoples. It attacks the free market, commerce and multinational corporations. It seeks to downgrade individual human rights in favor of nebulous and proliferating "rights of peoples," thus helping tyrannical states to impose their orthodoxies on their subjects.

Its pronouncements on the complex and delicate issues of peace and disarmament — subjects on which it is incompetent — are biased and hostile to the Western case. It is consistently hostile to Israel and provides political and financial support to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Third World majority and the Soviet-bloc member countries are not alone in engaging in these attacks. The UNESCO secretariat — up to and most definitely including the director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, of Senegal — is thoroughly politicized and anti-American.

Meanwhile, the organization is mostly silent about the sins of totalitarian regimes and repressive Third World countries. It is worth noting, because it conveys something of the atmosphere of the organization, that when President Francois Mitterrand of France expelled 49 Soviet spies earlier this year, a quarter of them were connected with UNESCO.

UNESCO is also appallingly managed and administered. A recent poll of members of the secretariat showed that only 3 percent of those polled considered that UNESCO recruited high quality people or promoted on the basis of professional efficiency. Basic features of good management such as objective evaluation of programs, comprehensible information about the budget, the efficient allocation of resources and adherence to proper procedures in meetings are conspicuous by their absence.

Unlike other United Nations agencies, UNESCO strongly resists curtailing its budget to near zero growth, as requested by the major contributors. (It asked for a 9.6 percent increase for 1984-85, and has finally got a 3.5 to 5 percent increase.)

Given these characteristics, it seems to me that the United States should withdraw from UNESCO. It is politically and morally wrong for it

to lend authority and legitimacy — and to provide some \$50 million a year, or 25 percent of UNESCO's budget — to such an organization.

Some people will dispute this conclusion and argue that the United States should stay and work to improve things from the inside. But this has been tried in the last few years and has failed. The problem is that the deck at UNESCO is so stacked by the one-member, one-vote system, the politicized secretariat, the widespread use of patronage and the divorce of funding from decision-making — that no amount of effort will effect significant change. The problem is a political one and will yield only to a political solution.

An announcement of the U.S. intention to withdraw would register a

salutary shock in UNESCO. Pragmatic Third World countries would have to think again, weigh the costs of uninhibited anti-Americanism and consider seriously the advisability of putting the UNESCO house in order. There would also be a healthy effect on America's relations with the other parts of the United Nations system.

Above all, a decision to withdraw would have a good effect on the United States itself. A country that takes its ideas and its values seriously cannot, without doing damage to its sense of itself, afford to subsidize an organization that systematically undermines those ideas and values and that shows consistent hostility to the institutions that embody them.

The writer, a recent Australian ambassador to UNESCO, is a Heritage Foundation fellow. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

'No, It Is Not Always Better to Talk With Enemies'

WASHINGTON — The damage done by UNESCO is less in enforcing pernicious rules than in making the world's free democracies collaborators in a terrible tyranny. The categories of Western political thought are emptied and then stuffed with new meanings, as when, at a conference on the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic report that Soviet schools teach "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms."

A liberal society's most deeply rooted sentimentalism is faith in communication — dialogue, negotiations. It is not always better to talk than not to talk with enemies? No, not when the mere act of meeting to talk about important things — freedom, justice, rights, trade unions, journalism — suggests, falsely and to the enemies' advantage, that all participants use those words to denote essentially the same things. Or, worse, when the mere observance of diplomatic niceties — the stately minutiae of conferences — legitimizes the idea that there are two quite different but equally dignified meanings for those words. UNESCO is an instrument for the intellectual disarming of the West.

— George F. Will in The Washington Post.

The Walkout Announcement Is a Decade Overdue

WASHINGTON — The decision to withdraw from UNESCO is to be made by President Reagan this week. The American walkout announcement is a decade overdue. UNESCO started out to promote literacy and facilitate scientific communication, but its takeover by Communist stooges and Third World demagogues led to a perversion of its aims. In recent years it has been a hotbed of rhetorical disparagements of Western industrial democracies and a center of attempts to de-legitimize Israel.

For years, accommodationists in the United States have joined with some hard-liners in arguing that it would be wiser to remain within UNESCO in hopes of reforming it. The UNESCOers have taken this as a sign of weakness; in staying on, we have contributed to our own victimization.

No more. In a transformation of basic outlook, the professionals at the State Department have sent a tough withdrawal recommendation to the president. Now we shall see if Britain's Conservative government, which seems to be losing its will, supports our action in word or deed. Soon we shall see how the Canadians, the French, the Dutch and the British — who liked to let Uncle Sam tackle the difficult UNESCO chores — step forward to defend Israel from Third World retaliation.

— William Safire in The New York Times.

A Major Objection: The 'World Information Order'

LOS ANGELES — Underdeveloped countries have long complained that Western news agencies monopolize communication, emphasize political difficulties and minimize social progress in Third World nations. [UNESCO] proposed international standards and a licensing system for journalists that would convert news agencies into tools of governments. The scheme has been resisted for a decade by Western news organizations and governments. Last month in Paris the UNESCO General Conference edged away from the proposal, and instead approved a two-year study on news reporting's effect on international relations and on domestic affairs in developing nations.

The warm reception by the West of this shift in UNESCO sentiment may have been premature. This month the UN General Assembly stepped into the dispute and approved not only a resolution in favor of a "world information order" but also a set of guidelines. The vote was 135-4, with only the United States, Britain, Israel and Ecuador against it. Nine nations abstained.

The resolution appealed to governments and "information and communication media, both public and private... to disseminate more widely objective and better balanced information about the progress of developing nations and about UN activities." Such a goal is laudable, but the Western press cannot submit to any form of government influence or regulation.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Thinking About Peace on Earth

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — It is not easy and to many people may seem silly — to write during this Christmas season about peace and good will on Earth. Seldom in recent years has there been more tension between the battling nations and conflicting creeds of the world. There are wars in the Middle East at the very cradle of civilization; rebellions and hideous massacres in Central America and Southeast Asia; tribal and vicious racial strife in Africa.

All this is dominated by such a crisis between the two major nuclear powers that they are scarcely speaking to one another about the common danger of the arms race on Earth and its extension into outer space.

Yet it may be relevant at the turning of the year to recall that in the long and bloody journey of the human race there have been many other seemingly hopeless tangles that were eventually controlled by patience and the unexpected twists of events.

In our own time, enemies of World War II have become allies. Pearl Harbor — "The day that will live in infamy," as President Roosevelt

called it — has dwindled to a commercial struggle between Toyota and General Motors, and even they are making cooperative deals. The ancient struggle between France and Germany has been composed by common fear of the Soviet Union.

The alliance between Moscow and Beijing, the fear of which led to the Korean War, has collapsed. Washington now has better relations with both of them than they have with one another, which is not saying much.

So we have to be careful about these nightmare omens around us — tragedy in Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war, terror bombings of American marines and embassies, the threat to the flow of oil from the Gulf.

It can be hard to remember that at the end of the last century nothing seemed more ominous to the peace of the world than the tension between Britain and France. And yet with the rise of German power they had with- in a few years become allies under the Entente Cordiale.

We are now, in our own day, confronted by a religious war of Islamic fundamentalism. It took American hostages in Tehran and has blown up American and French troops and premises in Beirut and Kuwait. It is only by a reach of historical imagination that we can remember that a much more vicious religious conflict went on for hundreds of years between Islam and Rome, and another between the Protestants and the Catholics, until they were finally resolved by military stalemate and acceptance of the principle of compromise and toleration.

Herbert Butterfield, the Cambridge historian, once remarked: "We today see East and West reared up against one another as two mutually hostile, mutually inconsistent systems — capitalism versus communism, democracy versus dictatorship. Western ideals versus aggressive materialism. Many people are unable to believe that a relief from tension is within the range of the possible."

"They find it difficult even to imagine that such a détente could ever begin. Yet there have been similar conflicts between mutually exclusive systems in the past, and after decades that seemed absolute and inescapable our predecessors have in fact managed to achieve a détente."

This may be possible again, despite the storm and thunder of propaganda. Presidents Reagan and Andropov protest against each other in their old age, yet they are snapped together. But they can't even get together to discuss their common danger.

But something new is happening. The fear of nuclear war has the feel of mortality in it. It is an elemental concern having to do with life and children, and is not merely another passing political issue.

For the moment there is a stalemate, a silence between the old men at the top of the governments in Moscow and Washington. Maybe, over Christmas, that silence is not such a bad thing. For in their present mood they have nothing to say.

Elsewhere there is a rising resentment against this best of the nuclear giants. It is not only that the NATO allies are pulling back from Mr. Reagan's theatrical military adventures, but that even the communist East European countries are beginning to wonder what kind of leadership they are getting from the Kremlin and who, if anybody, is in charge.

It could be that people who usually don't pay much attention to these things have an instinct for life and are saying that they must be heard.

The New York Times.

LETTERS

A Reform for UN Voting

The two most dangerous myths in America today are that it can find security through more missiles and that it can find security through eliminating missiles. Neither will prevent war. As part of any plan for lasting peace, the United States must strengthen the rule of world law by reforming the United Nations.

The United Nations needs a more accurate way of reflecting what the world truly wants, a better way of making up the world's mind, a simple and accurate way of measuring what is politically and diplomatically possible, so as to find workable solutions to the disputes between nations that will always be with us. The first step to a just United Nations is to give it means to reach fair and sensible decisions in dealing with threats to world peace. We cannot change human nature. We can change the United Nations voting system.

Important decisions of the General Assembly should be adopted with a single vote but with three simultaneous majorities of those nations present and voting. The majority should include two-thirds of the members, nations representing two-thirds of the world's population, and nations representing two-thirds of the contributions to the UN budget. In this way any resolution would have to be supported by most of the countries, most of the population and most of the political, economic and military strength of the world.

No nation would have a veto, but no vote would carry more weight than a majority of nations.

MYRON W. KRONISCH
Campaign for UN Reform
Livingston, New Jersey

Compilers Everywhere

The back-page feature (11/7, Dec. 14) about Penn Kimball's struggle to have his name cleared from a U.S. government dossier in which he is classified as a security risk resembles tales told by victims of China's Cultural Revolution. Anyone who thinks it acceptable to keep such ridiculous hearsay in secret files should read Fox Baldwin's account of the Chinese upheaval in his recent book "China: Alive in the Bitter Sea." Even now the rehabilitated victims of Mao Zedong live in fear of a recurrence of their oppression, and most of their oppressors are still unpunished. We must always fight for freedom — there are too many even in the United States and Europe who would take away our basic human rights.

ELLEN NORBOM
Communism, Switzerland

Once-Sought Alliances

In response to "Israeli and Palestinian" (Letters, Dec. 7):

Jacob Gervitz draws a false analogy between Yitzhak Shamir and the late Palestinian leader Haj Amin al-Husseini. At the time when Mr. Shamir sought an alliance with Mossad and later Hitler, his "collaborators" were undergoing the worst type of persecution at the hands of European fascists. Haj Amin, on the other hand, was a leader of a country suffering under British colonialism by those people were threatened by the overbearing Zionist invasion. It was therefore understandable for him to seek an alliance with the only European power capable of standing up to British expansionism.

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Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1983

Page 5

EUROBONDS

By BOB HAGERTY

Swiss Easing of Foreign Bond Curbs May Lure New Borrowers, Bankers Say

LONDON — The Swiss national bank's latest easing of restrictions on foreign bonds is likely to lure new borrowers to the Swiss public bond market, bankers say.

The relaxation, announced Friday and effective Jan. 1, raises to 200 million Swiss francs from 100 million the maximum amount allowed for each issue from a foreign borrower. Swiss bankers say the change should suit some big U.S. and European corporations accustomed to raising the equivalent of about \$100 million at a time.

In addition, borrowers will get more flexibility on timing. The central bank is scrapping its queuing system and allowing borrowers to step into the market at short notice, as they can in the Eurodollar bond market.

Christian Pahr, a first vice president at Swiss Bank Corp., said the new flexibility probably will mean more borrowers choosing the public bond market instead of private placements. This year, private placements totaled 20.4 billion Swiss francs, double the amount raised on the public market.

Swiss bankers said the new rules are unlikely to cause a big increase in the quantity of new issues, but some said the quality may rise as new borrowers are drawn to the market.

The bank of a published calendar of forthcoming issues will add uncertainty to the market, said Mr. Pahr. He noted that, at least in theory, several issues could be launched on the same day, straining the market's digestive capacity.

But the central bank is hardly abandoning the market to anarchy. All issues remain subject to the bank's prior approval.

"Overall," said a senior executive at Union Bank of Switzerland, "it's a very positive decision."

Elsewhere in the bond market last week, there was only a dribble of action, most investors and traders having disappeared for the holidays.

Five-Year Issue

European Banking Co. offered a five-year issue totaling 50 million European currency units, or ECUs, at par, with a coupon of 10% percent. The bonds ended the week at a respectable 98 1/4, to yield 11.22 percent.

ECU bonds remain popular with individual investors in the Benelux countries. As a composite of nine European currencies, the ECU allows holders to spread their currency risk. Some investors also see it as a way to hold Deutsche marks, which account for about one-third of the ECU's value, while earning a yield several percentage points higher than that offered on mark bonds.

Commerzbank became the first German bank to tap the Eurosterling market.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

7.5% of GNP Of U.S. Called Underground

Amount Hidden Is Said To Total \$222 Billion

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The underground economy, hidden from tax collectors and government regulators, is probably around \$222 billion, or 7.5 percent of the U.S. gross national product, a new study says.

Dr. David O'Neill, chief of the socioeconomic studies branch of the Census Bureau, made the estimates in a study released Saturday by the congressional Joint Economic Committee.

The size of the underground economy has been hotly disputed. Estimates have ranged from \$150 billion to \$600 billion.

Mr. O'Neill, using a new indirect method of measuring the growth of the underground economy, conceded that "as with the other indirect methods, our estimates are also imprecise and perhaps unreliable."

He said his study dealt with that part of the underground economy which is not now measured in GNP accounts.

"It corresponds more closely to the popular image of the U.E. [underground economy]—individuals selling their services, earning income and reporting nothing to the IRS and possibly dealing only in cash in order to cover up any trail the IRS might utilize," Mr. O'Neill said.

He added that his findings would imply that current lost tax revenues "may not be as large as thought" and that "concern about serious biases in the GNP and other statistics, at least at present may be overblown."

Mr. O'Neill said an analysis suggests that if the UNEU [the totally unmeasured part of the underground economy] is large, then it is composed mainly of on-the-side workers who have a regular job in the above-ground economy.

"These individuals will be extremely hard to detect by methods that seek to survey them directly," Mr. O'Neill said.

Senator Roger Jepsen, Republican of Iowa and chairman of the joint committee, said that while the 7.5 percent figure was not as "high as some estimates, and implies less loss of tax revenues as a result, the study strongly confirms that the underground economy is quite large."

"Too many Americans continue to hide their economic activity, primarily to avoid paying taxes," Mr. Jepsen said. "Efforts to reduce high marginal tax rates and to eliminate onerous government regulations could yield significant returns at the expense of the underground economy."

Goldman Sachs in High Stakes Game

Block Trader Mnuchin Sees Gain in 'Old' AT&T

By James Pelz

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Sitting in his unpretentious glass-enclosed office for an interview, Robert E. Mnuchin stares at an electronic screen in the next room where green figures glide by showing prices of the stock market's latest trades.

Suddenly he leaps to his feet to face a boisterous bank of some three dozen stock traders glued to telephones.

His eyes still focused on the screen, he barks out, "250,000 shares of Telephone, 64 1/2!" — then turns and sits down again.

Mr. Mnuchin wants the market to know Goldman Sachs & Co. is ready to buy 250,000 shares of "old" American Telephone & Telegraph for \$64.50 a share — "old" as compared with "new" AT&T stock trading when issued now for settlement after AT&T's breakup next year.

Goldman Sachs is not hot to own "old" AT&T — often referred to as Telephone on Wall Street — for its own sake as an investment, but wants anyone else anxious to sell 250,000 of those shares know a buyer is out there.

Such fevers and actual transactions occur dozens of times a day in Goldman Sachs' trading room, where hundreds of thousands of shares are bought and sold.

This is the high-stakes world of block trading, where such firms as Goldman Sachs move 10,000 or more shares at a crack, usually for institutional investors such as pension funds, banks and the like.

Block trading has grown in the past few years to help such investors buy and sell big chunks of shares faster.

If an institution wants to sell 200,000 shares, dumping them all on the market at once could send the price sharply lower at the seller's disadvantage.



Robert E. Mnuchin

Or, selling the shares in parcels could take days, leaving time for the price to fall.

Enter the block trader. It will either line up a buyer for those shares or buy some or all of the shares itself to help the investor unload the stock. And, in some cases, a block of a million or more shares might trade after several buyers and sellers have lined up on each side.

Goldman Sachs, one of the few remaining partnerships among the big investment firms, holds the reputation as one of the busiest block traders on Wall Street, and Robert Mnuchin (pronounced Ma-noo-chin) is the firm's chief block trader.

A New York City native, Mr. Mnuchin, 50, is (Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Southern Pacific, Santa Fe Merge

ICC Lifts Order Blocking Link Sought by Rival Railroads

By Agis Salpukas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Santa Fe Industries and Southern Pacific Co. have merged into a new holding company, hours after the Interstate Commerce Commission lifted an order blocking the combination.

The order was imposed last week, in response to protests by three other railroads, to allow the commission further time to review anti-competitive implications.

The commission now has 31 months to decide if the two railroads owned by the merged companies can combine as well, producing the third-largest rail system in the United States, after Burlington Northern and CSX.

Alan C. Furth, the president of Southern Pacific, called Friday's lifting of the commission order "very important." He added: "It permits a very significant forward step and sets the stage for a case to be brought before the ICC on its own merits."

To bring about the merger of the two holding companies before the commission rules on the rail combination, Southern Pacific's rail subsidiary, Southern Transportation

Co., was put into a voting trust on Friday. The ICC said in its statement "to modify the proposed voting trust as circumstances warranted."

The merger and the creation of the voting trust were confirmed by Paul Cunningham, an attorney with the Washington law firm of Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, which has been retained by Southern Pacific.

Shareholders of Santa Fe and Southern Pacific approved the merger at a meeting Dec. 14.

If the two railroads are allowed to combine, they would form a rail system stretching for 25,000 miles and linking the Gulf Coast with the Great Lakes and the West Coast.

In its decision to lift the order, the commission concluded that "none of the action taken or proposed so far as disclosed by the record before us violates any provision" of federal law.

Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and Missouri-Kansas-Texas had argued that the combination would reduce Southern Pacific's competitive position and alter the existing competitive balance among the railroads.

Santa Fe, which had earnings of \$108.2 million on revenue of \$3.2 billion last year, also has businesses in pipelines, natural resources, forest products, real estate, and construction. Southern Pacific, which had earnings of \$120.1 million on revenue of \$3.1 billion last year, has other businesses, including trucking, real estate, natural resources, and pipelines.

The ICC's ruling followed an earlier ruling by a federal judge to allow competing railroads to block the merger.

The new company will be called Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp.

Drop in Money Supply Steeper Than Expected

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Market analysts said that the \$2-billion decline in the narrow money supply, M-1, was somewhat steeper than had been expected.

"It was a little more of a decline than the market expected," said Richard C. Green, president of Money Market Services, a California concern that polices securities dealers during the week to determine their money supply projections. Mr. Green said most participants had expected a decline of \$1.5 billion for the week that ended Dec. 14.

The large drop led to predictions by analysts that the Federal Reserve was unlikely to tighten credit in the near future. But Mr. Green said that the outlook remained very cloudy, and that "we're definitely going to have a lot of debate and confusion about where the Fed goes from here."

The Fed manages the U.S. money supply, a major factor in determining the course of the economy. If inflation appears to be under control for an extended period and if the Fed then increases monetary

growth, the result is often a decline in interest rates and subsequent strength in the economy. But the Fed has been wary about reviving the monetary growth too quickly.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

ly, fearing that such action could create a renewed bout of inflation. Thus, the financial markets usually respond favorably to reports of a decline in the money supply because they indicate that the Federal Reserve has more freedom to pump more funds into the economy. Because of the Christmas holidays, credit markets closed soon after midday Friday. During the slow trading in the morning, rates were little changed from Thursday.

The \$2-billion decline reported Friday brought M-1 to a daily average of \$520.7 billion. That was only \$800 million above the bottom of the Fed's target range for an annual growth rate of 5 to 9 percent, apparently giving the Fed considerable leeway to be generous in supplying funds to the markets.

But some economists said they feared that the Fed was being tightfisted and that monetary growth had been so sluggish that the trend

could imperil the economic recovery.

The current rate of growth "probably bodes ill for the continuation of the recovery," said James R. Lothian, vice president of the Citicorp Capital Markets Group. According to Mr. Lothian, sharp declines in the rate of growth of the money supply usually create "monetary shock," throwing the economy into a recession.

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended Dec. 23, 1983

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
Tax-Exempt Bonds	9.92 %
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	
Money Market Funds	
Dreyfus's 7-Day Average	8.73 %
Money Market Accounts	
Bank Rate Monitor Index	8.49 %
Home Mortgage	
FHLB's Average	12.19 %

U.S. Aid to Poor Nations Called Near OECD Low

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — The United States gives proportionately less of its wealth to poor countries than any other industrial nation, according to a new report.

And over a seven-year period beginning in 1976, the report concludes, U.S. aid as a percentage of its GNP declined by a greater factor than in any Western industrial country.

In its latest annual survey of Western aid, the 24-nation OECD said that U.S. aid during 1981 and 1982 averaged 0.23 percent of its gross national product. This ratio was lower than any country surveyed except Italy, which has the second-lowest aid ratio.

However, the United States does account for 40.5 percent of the organization's aggregate GNP in 1982. Thus, a relatively small aid contribution in terms of percentage of GNP still constituted a very large amount in dollar terms.

The report, issued by the OECD's development aid committee, attributes the American performance to a "political climate which has been unfavorable to aid for more than a decade for a variety of complex political reasons."

But the report also says that there recently was a change in the administration's attitude toward aid. The report was released two weeks after 32 aid-giving Western nations appealed to President Ronald Reagan to increase the amount of money he will ask Congress to contribute over the next three years to the International Development Agency, a branch of the World Bank that makes loans to the very poorest countries on easy terms.

In their appeal, they criticized the administration's plans to limit the American contribution to the IDA to \$750 million a year instead of the \$1 billion a year they want.

The committee compared individual nations' aid performance over those two years in order to iron out abnormal annual variations. On this basis, the following countries were listed as the most generous when their aid was measured as a percentage of GNP:

- The Netherlands — 0.92 percent.
- Sweden — 0.92 percent.
- Norway — 0.91 percent.
- Denmark — 0.75 percent.
- France — 0.74 percent.
- West Germany — 0.47 percent.
- Britain — 0.41 percent.

The figure for France includes aid to overseas departments. Excluding France's aid ratio was 0.47 percent.

The development aid committee noted that the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark and Sweden were the only Western countries so far to meet the United Nations aid target of seven-tenths of 1 percent of gross national product. France has said it will provide this level of aid to developing countries other than its Overseas Departments by 1988. Austria, Canada, Finland and Italy plan to meet the goal by the end of the decade.

Australia, Belgium, Germany, Japan, New Zealand and Britain accept the target but have not yet done so for getting there. The United States and Switzerland refuse to accept the target at all. Switzerland, a traditionally small donor, gave 0.25 percent of its GNP in the years surveyed.

The OECD committee also compared aid budgets during 1981 and 1982 with the average for 1976 and 1982. It then calculated the speed at which individual countries are moving toward — or away from — the seven-tenths of 1 percent target.

The United States comes out at the bottom of this table. In 1976 and 1977 average U.S. aid equaled 0.25 percent of GNP. But this figure fell to 0.23 percent in 1981 and 1982. Canada, Britain and New Zealand also reduced aid payments as a percentage of gross national product.

At the other extreme, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Denmark expanded aid most rapidly.

Private Plane Makers Are Hoping for Recovery

By Agis Salpukas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The general aviation industry, which manufactures private aircraft for corporations and individuals, is finishing its worst year since 1952. But it is spending hundreds of millions of dollars developing new planes in the hope that a recovery is beginning.

Most major companies have introduced, or are designing, high performance airplanes which they hope will capture the imagination of corporate buyers.

So, in the next two years, an entirely new generation of aircraft will be introduced, from large transatlantic corporate jets to small single-engine turboprop airplanes that will be 40 to 50 percent more fuel efficient and fly faster and higher than most aircraft in service now.

Cessna Aircraft Co., for example, has spent some \$240 million developing its innovative Citation

3, a twin-engine corporate jet that costs \$5.7 million and is designed to fly 540 miles an hour at 51,000 feet (11,554 meters).

At the same time Beech Aircraft Corp. and Gates Learjet Corp. are both trying to revive the propeller market with a pair of radical designs made from titanium and other exotic materials and with rear-mounted engines that push the sleek craft through the air at least 100 miles an hour faster than has been possible with this type of airplane.

Beech's version, the 10-passenger Starship II, sports stubby nose wings and broad rear wings, each topped with a 7-foot, 9-inch "tip sail" designed to lessen air drag and improve fuel efficiency by an estimated 50 percent over competitors now in the air. Learjet is developing a similar plane called the G-180 in a joint venture with Rinaldo Piaggio, the Italian aircraft manufacturer.

And with a noticeable increase in jet fuel sales and an economic up-

turn that has bolstered business travel in general, there are signs that the market for corporate aircraft may indeed be recovering. Corporate customers, however, are expected to be much tougher when they begin buying again than in the past.

Edward R. Stinson, the president of the General Aviation Manufacturers Association, says that companies today are looking at new aircraft much more critically than they once did.

Twenty years ago, the business airplane was a toy for the chairman of the board, he said. "That isn't the case today. It's a business tool, a time machine, its important for transportation."

Through November, the industry had shipped 2,432 aircraft valued at \$1.24 billion, its worst performance in terms of planes shipped since 1952, when it shipped 2,302 planes worth \$16 million.

In contrast, the industry shipped 17,811 aircraft valued at \$1.78 bil-

lion in 1978, and 17,048 planes valued at \$2.17 billion in 1979.

As the industry slumped, however, its market leaders clung to their proportional shares of the business. Cessna, for example, still has about 50 percent of the market in terms of number of aircraft and Beech is still selling about 50 percent of the executive turboprops.

Piper Aircraft Corp. remains its major share of the piston, twin-engine market.

The other big players are Fairchild Aircraft Corp., which has a strong line of commuter planes in addition to its executive aircraft. Gates Learjet and Gulfstream Aerospace Corp. also promise to be strong competitors.

Airline deregulation, which began in earnest in 1978, should actually improve the corporate aircraft business because many smaller cities and communities where companies are located or have major plants have lost air services. The commuter airlines that have come in as replacements often fly irregular schedules and drop executives at crowded airports where schedules of major airlines are not geared toward efficient business travel.

Increasingly, therefore, corporate aircraft are becoming not only transportation for top management, but also a more efficient way for middle management and workers to shuttle between their plants and offices.

"Many companies are setting up corporate shuttles and want to move middle management as well," said John Lavezzaro, director of marketing services for Fairchild.

"They cannot afford the planes to be corporate perks as they used to be."

Cleveland-based Eaton Corp., for example, has set up its own mail airline. It uses a fleet of seven Learjets to move employees to its widely scattered facilities.

Romania, After Tightening Its Belt, Is Paying Off Large Debt to the West

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

BUCHAREST — A candidate for bankruptcy only two years ago, Romania is undergoing a tough and surprisingly successful belt tightening to pay off its debt to the West of \$10 billion.

In the latest step in the austerity program, everyone in the country has been ordered by the country's ruler, Nicolae Ceausescu — whose

well-publicized word is law here — to cut back their electricity consumption by 50 percent.

Shops, hotels and government offices are dark even during the day — and cold. Government officials, determined to put the best face on things, suppress shivers as they greet visitors wearing sweaters under their suits. In fashionable restaurants, people eat wearing big fur hats, with their overcoats drawn around their shoulders. At night the capital is dark, with only a few lights burning.

The main elements of the austerity plan are cutting back imports of both raw materials and consumer goods, and stepping up exports. Inevitably, this means that much of the brunt for the recovery is being borne by the average citizen, who already has one of the lowest standards of living in Eastern Europe.

"They're exporting everything they can get their hands on," said a Western diplomat here. "They're taking economic recovery out of the hands of their own people."

But, in purely monetary terms, the program has been strikingly successful.

Only two years ago, Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, a Philadelphia consulting company, described Romania as "an excellent candidate to be the next Poland of Eastern Europe." Worried bankers, watching Poland burdened with \$26 billion of debts and near collapse, anxiously reviewed their loans in the Soviet bloc.

According to the State Planning Committee, the central economic body, however, Romania posted a foreign trade surplus of \$300 million in 1981, which rose to \$1.6 billion last year and will be about the same for 1983.

The goal, said Petre Christescu, the deputy director of the Planning Committee, is to retire 25 percent of the \$10 billion debt by 1985 and liquidate the whole amount by 1987 or 1988.

"In order to have these achievements our country had to make considerable sacrifices," Mr. Christescu said.

Among the most visible sacrifices, aside from the dark and cold caused by the cutbacks in electricity use, are food shortages.

Although Romania has traditionally been one of Europe's most fertile farmlands, meat is now in short supply in the stores and such items as sugar and cheese are rationed.

Romanian officials say, however, that their export drive is being hurt by protectionist rules being adopted by the European Economic Community. In addition, they acknowledge, the quality of their goods sometimes presents problems, a common difficulty in the socialist world. The rather good Romanian wine, however, is capturing a \$30 million share of the market in Western Europe, Mr. Patan said.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 23, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	DK	Sw	N
Australia	1.3175	0.442	172.81	36.75	0.155	5.16	14.14	31.85	
Belgium	36.36	0.35	20.35	4.48	2.31	18.125	25.93	2.62	
Canada	1.3175	0.442	172.81	36.75	0.155	5.16	14.14	31.85	
Denmark	1.3175	0.442	172.81	36.75	0.155	5.16	14.14	31.85	
France	1.3175	0.442	172.81	36.75	0.155	5.16	14.14	31.85	
Germany	1.3175	0.442	172.81	36.75	0.155	5.16	14.14	31.85	
Italy	1.3175	0.442	172.81	36.75	0.155	5.16	14.14	31.85	
Japan	1.3175	0.442	172.81	36.75	0.155	5.16	14.14	31.85	
Netherlands	1.3175	0.442	172.81	36.75	0.155	5.16	14.14	31.85	
Sweden	1.3175	0.442	172.81	36.75	0.155	5.16	14.14	31.85	
Switzerland	1.3175	0.442	172.81	36.75	0.155	5.16	14.14	31.85	
U.K.	1.3175	0.442	172.81	36.75	0.155	5.16	14.14	31.85	

Dollar Values

Per \$100 U.S. Dollars

S.F.	D.J.C
141.14	31.85
25.93	2.62
123.78	27.82
3.14	14.14
76.20	16.75
0.453	0.39
384.29	21.57
	21.57
1.2408	4.1693
2.3915	16.4191

هكذا من الأصل

International Bond Prices - Week of Dec. 22

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623-1277; a Division of Financial Credit Suisse-First Boston
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

(Continued from Page 6)

Amort. Security Middle Price Yield
Life Curr.

Amort. Security	Middle Price	Yield
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Explanation of Symbols

Amort. Security Middle Price Yield
Life Curr.

American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Dec. 23, 1983

Option & price	Call	Puts
Option & price	Call	Puts

Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Dec. 23, 1983

Option & price	Call	Puts
Option & price	Call	Puts

The Daily Source for International Investors.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published by The New York Times Company
Printed in the U.S.A.

Supports U.S. Policy
in Campaign Against
NATO Missile Program

NEW YORK (API-Hess and Oxy Counter sales giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's quotations. Supplied by the National Association of Petroleum Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions. Representative interdealer prices of which there could have been sold. Prices do not include retail mark-ups, which could have been sold. Prices supplied by NASD.	Sales in				Net				Sales in				Net			
	100s	High	Low	Last	Change	100s	High	Low	Last	Change	100s	High	Low	Last	Change	
Baseline	48	44	1	8%	6%	8%	Columbia	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 10	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 20	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 30	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 40	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 50	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 60	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 70	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 80	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 90	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 100	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 110	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 120	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 130	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 140	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 150	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 160	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 170	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 180	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 190	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 200	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 210	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 220	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 230	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 240	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 250	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 260	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 270	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 280	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco	50	1.6	11	22	22	11%	+		
Bel 290	48	40	1	8%	6%	8%	Conoco									

Over-the-Counter

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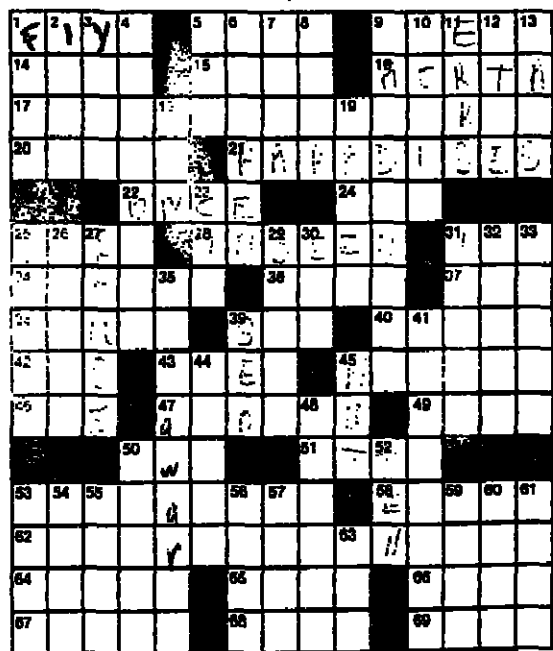
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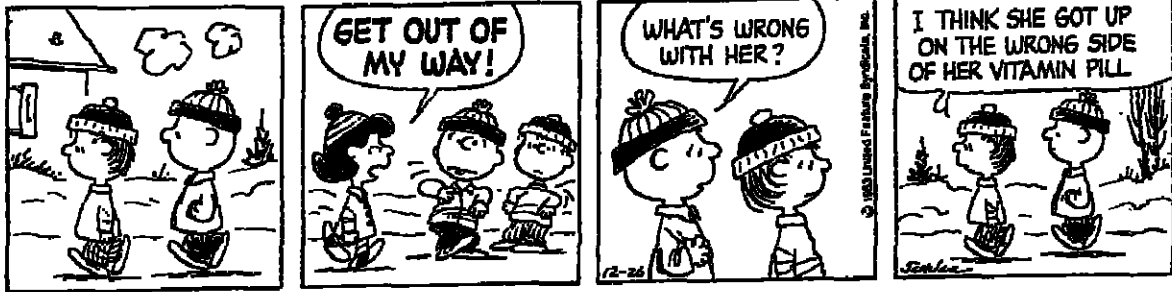
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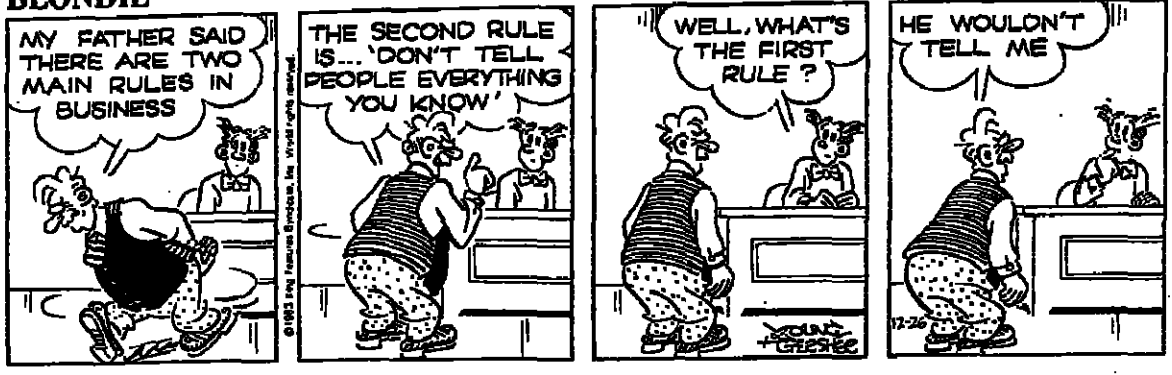


- ACROSS**
- 1 Insect's feeler
 - 5 Very small Comb. form
 - 9 Deceive
 - 14 Saudi Arabian province
 - 15 Jacob's twin
 - 16 Main artery
 - 17 English architect: 1632-1733
 - 20 Rag or rib
 - 21 Shangri-La and Eden
 - 22 Fairy-tale opener
 - 24 Pose
 - 25 Bridge
 - 26 Invisible
 - 31 In medias
 - 34 Vocation
 - 36 Lick
 - 37 Yalie
 - 38 Greek marketplace
 - 39 Sault
 - 40 Crowbar
 - 42 Author
 - 43 Lady Jane or Zane
 - 45 Take over, as control
 - 46 H.S.T. follower
 - 47 Comes to know
 - 49 Washer cycle
- DOWN**
- 1 Treaty
 - 2 Tennis great
 - 3 Italian monetary unit
 - 4 Innate
 - 5 Convened
 - 6 "Where knock wide": C.
 - 7 Matador's cloak
 - 8 German industrial region
 - 9 St. Louis nine or eleven
 - 10 Beckett's "Is"
 - 11 Goofs
 - 12 To— (perfectly)
 - 13 Makes leather
 - 14 D.C. V.I.P.
 - 15 —up
 - 16 (slacked)
 - 17 Mongrel
 - 18 Cooking direction
 - 19 Summoned
 - 20 Got up
 - 21 Woodland deity
 - 22 Chemical suffix
 - 23 Gun a motor
 - 24 Varnish resin
 - 25 Kennedy and Williams
 - 26 Keen vision
 - 27 Red or Dead
 - 28 Perfumes
 - 29 Trifle again
 - 30 Fool
 - 31 Required
 - 32 Benedict Arnold's cohort
 - 33 Digs
 - 34 Couples
 - 35 Sounds from Santa
 - 36 Of the dawn
 - 37 Trifle
 - 38 Leave out
 - 39 Architect
 - 40 Saariem
 - 41 Weight allowance
 - 42 Dance step
- © New York Times, edited by Eugene Moloch.

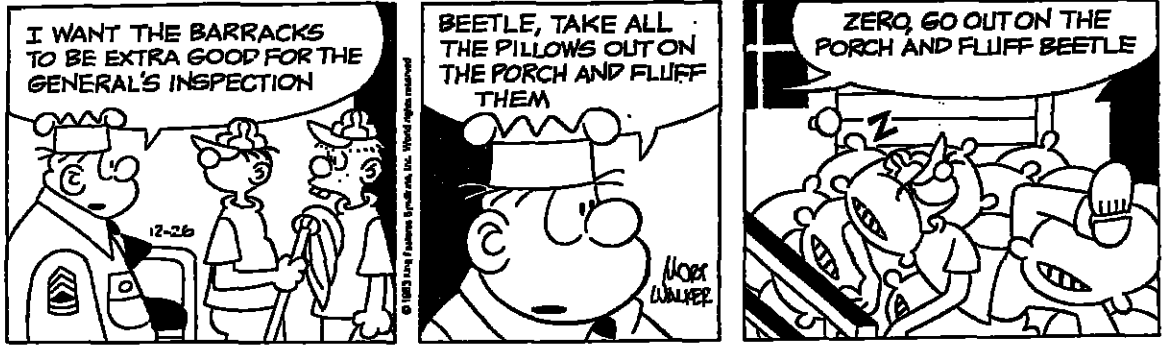
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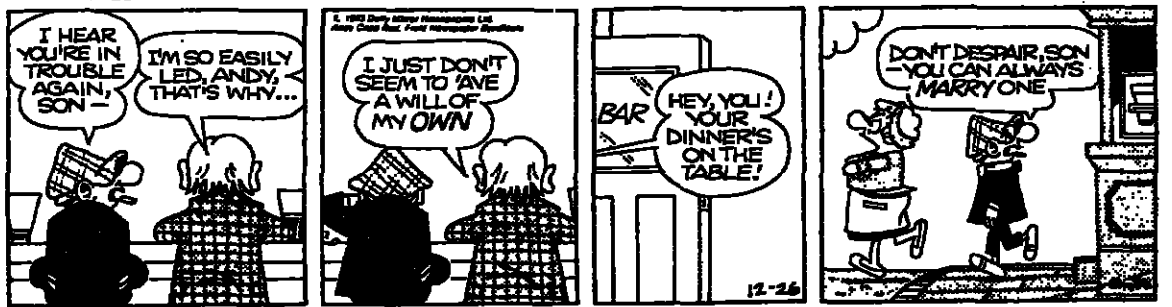
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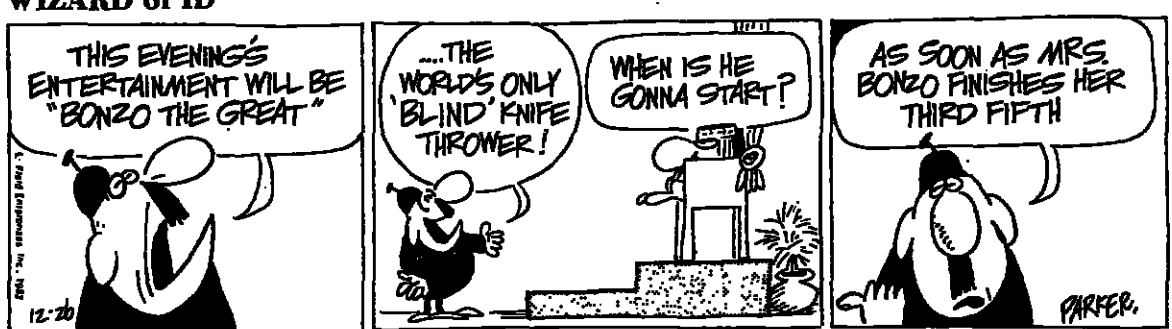
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ANDY CAPP



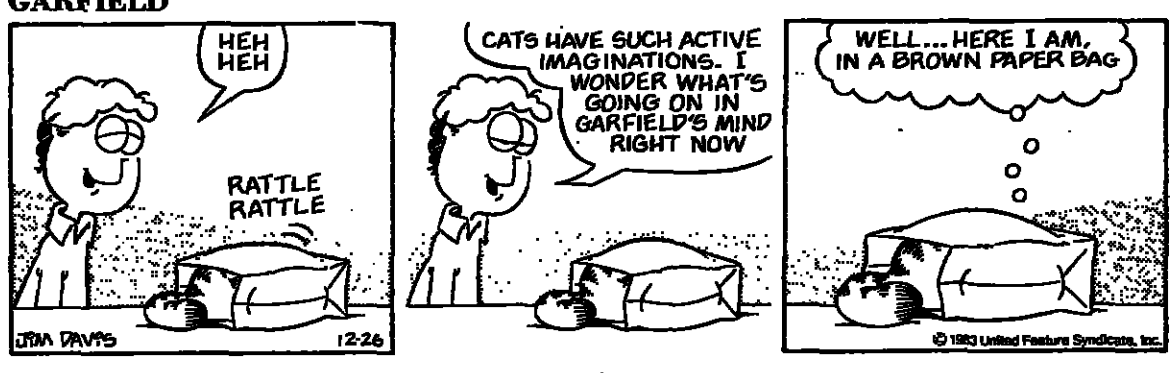
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

CUGEL'S SAGA

By Jack Vance. 334 pp. \$14.95. Timescape/Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Michael Dirda

WITH its two punchy syllables, the name Jack Vance suggests a writer of crusty, no-nonsense prose. In fact, Vance is widely admired, not to say revered, for his mannered, ironic diction, colorful vocabulary and courtly turn of phrase. Whether he writes science fiction, high fantasy, or mysteries — and Vance has been honored with the Hugo, Nebula, Jupiter and Edgar awards in these fields — his delicious sentences linger as the chief pleasure of his inventive books.

In "The Eyes of the Overworld" — the volume to which "Cugel's Saga" forms a sequel — Vance introduces his picturesque antihero: "Cugel was a man of many capabilities, with a disposition at once flexible and perfunctious. He was long of leg, deft of hand, light of finger, soft of tongue. His hair was the blackest of black fur, coving sharply back over his eyebrows. His daring eye, long inquisitive nose and droll mouth gave him somewhat lean and bony face an expression of vivacity, candor and affability. He had known many vicissitudes, gaining therefrom a suppleness, a fine discretion, a mastery of both bravado and stealth."

Such a sleek con man — part Jim Rockford, part Wiley Coyote — naturally requires suitable adventures to prove his address and dexterity, and Vance's two novels present plenty of them. Cugel dwells on a dying Earth of the far future, where civilization has reverted to medievalism and sorcerers study the past; where gids, erbs, deodands, grubs, and other half-human creatures lurk in the shadows. In this twilight world, our intrepid ne'er-do-well manages to offend Lucumna the Languishing Magician of Almetry. To forestall the Spell of Forlorn Encumbrance — encapsulation in a constricted pod 45 miles beneath the earth — Cugel must acquire a certain magic cusp, then journey across his treacherous planet and deliver this ransom to Lucumna. In "The Eyes of the Overworld" he miraculously succeeds, but at the last moment outwits himself and so is

thrust back to where he began his odyssey, alone on Shanglestone Sward on the far side of the Ocean of Signs.

"Cugel's Saga" opens at this point with Cugel once again on the long trek back toward Almetry, this time by a different route, but one no less dangerous and dire. Fortunately, he early on acquires a new companion with remarkable qualities — a scale from an eucary creature of another dimension — with which he hopes to tempt and defeat Lucumna.

But first he has to get to Almetry. At the beginning of each chapter, Cugel trudges along, invariably broke, hungry, dirty and tired. Approaching an inn or private manse, he observes some bizarre custom practiced by the locals. Soon he is invited to join their group and usually does so, hoping to swindle a purse or parlor a treasure. Repeatedly, however, he finds himself tricked into some dangerous or odious enterprise, which he performs with a false gusto until he can initiate countermeasures. These usually prove successful — at first — and he wins the gold or the girl. But invariably at the last moment, due to some trivial oversight, Cugel loses one or the other (or both), thus finding himself again penniless and on the run, albeit a little closer to Almetry.

The recurrence of this pattern points up the utter artificiality of Vance's stories. They are just that, stories, to be enjoyed as tabular, traveler's tales, tall tales of the future. The reader's happiness derives from the pleasure of listening to Vance's voice, in the context of so-called crimes and the most formal social discourse, in watching the swindling and resourceful Cugel come up with one improbable scheme after another.

As Cugel makes his way back home, he suffers the hardships of a Ulysses, performs the labors of a Hercules: he works a sime pond for treasure, learns the wondrous craft, guards 17 virgins (to their general pleasure), destroys monsters, encounters a culture where people live on columns, joins a doomed caravan, flies through the air on a charmed boat, briefly explores another universe, tricks several magicians, and finally faces off against Lucumna. Despite constant reverses, our blustery hero persists in regarding himself as diabolically cunning, able to adapt to any vicissitude.

"The folk are peculiar in many ways," said Erwig. They preen themselves upon the gentility of their habits, yet they refuse to whitewash their hair, and they are slack in their religious observances. For instance, they make obeisance to Divine Winitio with the right hand, not on the buttock, but on the abdomen. What are your own views?"

"The rite should be conducted as you describe," said Cugel. "No other method carries weight."

Any reader who has ever enjoyed the voyages of Sinbad, the club stories of Mr. Joseph Jorkens or the tales of Terzan will hardly find a more diverting literary entertainment this holiday season than "Cugel's Saga." Mellow, softer, less rich in texture and invention than "The Eyes of the Overworld," it nonetheless possesses that distinctive winy tang that is Vance's alone.

Michael Dirda is on the staff of The Washington Post.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

TIL	UC	ME
ABEL	TESLA	BEAK
LATERAL	SYMMETRY	
CROSSWORD	PUZZLE	
STDS	ELSA	
DETOUR	ISNEAR	
IVAN	INSET	TATA
DIPS	NEHRU	SSTS
UTE	RETARDS	TAP
PASTES	EATERY	
TOASTMASTER		
GRID	IAN	INNO
DAILYNEWS	PAPERS	
SLEETED	ATTIRED	
CASTOR	SENSOR	

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, North-South were using a weak no-trump, so the one-trump rebid showed about 15-17 points. This permitted North to raise to game, and West led a club. Kaplan won with the club queen in dummy and faced the problem of the heart suit.

To take nine tricks he needed four heart tricks, and all the textbooks explain the best play to make four tricks: Finesse the ten or the jack, repeating if necessary, scoring four tricks whenever West has the queen.

The alternative play — playing East for the queen — has a much worse percentage chance, for it needs a 3-3 split as well as a well-placed queen.

With the actual distribution

board even though the contract would have failed.

The result was down four when West produced the heart queen and shifted to a spade. The board was lost.

	NORTH	EAST
AB543	AB543	AB543
QJ20	QJ20	QJ20
Q7	Q7	Q7
WEST (BY)		
QJ20		
Q7		
AB543		
SOUTH		
QJ20		
Q7		
AB543		

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

	West	North	East	South
West	1C			
North		1NT		
East			2C	
South				3C

West led the club five.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henry Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EUQIR

NOAGY

YADDLE

GENNIE

Now arrange the checked letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A _____ ONE

Friday's Jumble: ICING LATHE UTMOST SAVAGE
Answer: How a coward thinks — WITH HIS LEGS

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	17	13	Beijing	10	4
Athens	17	13	Bombay	26	19
Amsterdam	12	10	Buenos Aires	24	18
Berlin	12	10	Calcutta	26	19
Buenos Aires	24	18	Chongqing	10	4
Bombay	26	19	Dacca	26	19
Brussels	12	10	Hankow	10	4
Bucharest	12	10	Kobe	10	4
Canton	12	10	London	12	10
Cebu	26	19	Manila	26	19
Colon	26	19	Osaka	10	4
Hankow	10	4	Shanghai	10	4
Kobe	10	4	Tientsin	10	4
London	12	10	Yokohama	10	4
Manila	26	19			
Osaka	10	4			
Shanghai	10	4			
Tientsin	10	4			
Yokohama	10	4			

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH	LOW
Algiers	7	4
Batna	14	10
Bordj	12	8
Constantine	12	8
Oran	12	8
Tripoli	12	8

OCEANIA

	HIGH	LOW
Auckland	16	14
Sydney	16	14

cl: cloudy; to: top; h: high; l: low; o: overcast; p: partly cloudy; sh: showers; s: snow; st: storm.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Yankees Fined \$250,000 in 'Pine Tar' Case

NEW YORK (UPI) — Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn has assessed the New York Yankees and their principal owner, George Steinbrenner, \$250,000 for comments about last summer's disputed "pine tar" game. The fine is believed to be the largest ever assessed a sports team and an owner. Kuhn said he considered the remarks detrimental to the best interests of baseball.

In Tampa, Florida, Steinbrenner said late Friday that the fine was excessive but that it would be paid.

A New York-Kansas City game on July 24 was halted in the top of the ninth inning after George Brett's two-run homer gave the Royals a 5-4 lead with two out. Umpires ruled that Brett had excessive pine tar on his bat and declared him out, ending the game. But Lee MacPhail, the American League president, reversed the decision. The game was resumed Aug. 18 and the Royals won.

At the time, Steinbrenner asserted that MacPhail's decision was unfair to the Yankees. "Once again, MacPhail has favored the culprit," he said. "He's bending over backward to accommodate the team that perpetrated the crime. I like Lee, but I feel sorry for him. He made a very dumb decision. It was a stupid decision. I don't question his integrity or his decency, but you have to question his decision."

Grand Prix Track Season to Begin Jan. 13

NEW YORK (AP) — The 1984 U.S. indoor track and field grand prix, a competition based on points scored in 15 meets, will begin Jan. 13 with the Ottawa International Indoor Games, organizers have announced.

The grand prix, in its third year, will offer \$150,000 in prize money. The top men's and women's finishers will receive \$10,000 apiece, with second through fifth in each division earning \$8,000, \$6,000, \$4,000 and \$2,000, respectively.

All prize money will be awarded to the member club in The Athletics Congress for which the athlete competes during the U.S. indoor track and field championships, the final meet of the series, Feb. 24, in New York.

Last year, Billy Olson, a pole vaulter, won the men's overall title for the second straight year. Stephanie Hightower, a hurdler, won the women's title.

Forrest Gregg Is Named to Coach Packers

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin (Combined Dispatches) — Forrest Gregg, the Cincinnati Bengals' coach for the last four seasons, has been named head coach of the Green Bay Packers of the National Football League. He replaces a former Packers teammate, Bart Starr, who had coached the team for nine years.

Robert J. Parins, the club president, said Saturday that Gregg, 50, had signed a five-year contract as coach but would not be general manager, a position Starr held when first appointed.

A 6-foot-4, 250-pound lineman, Gregg was the Packers' No. 2 draft pick in 1956. He starred with Green Bay through 1970 and played for the Dallas Cowboys in 1971.

Gregg coached the Cleveland Browns from 1975 to 1977 and the Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian Football League in 1979. His overall NFL coaching record is 50-48, including a 7-9 finish with Cincinnati this year. The team had a 12-4 regular-season record in 1981 in winning the AFC championship.

Starr, 49, the Packers' quarterback from 1956 to 1971, was dismissed as coach on Monday along with his staff. Green Bay, the NFL's dominant team in the 1960s, had a 52-7-3 record in Starr's nine years as coach and made the playoffs only once. The Packers were 8-8 this year.

Psst — You Wanna Buy a Horse? It's Getting Easier

By Andrew Beyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Not too many years ago, it seemed forbiddingly difficult for a newcomer to get into the thoroughbred business. The upper echelons of the sport were dominated by a small clique of rich owners.

But now anyone who wants to invest \$100 — or \$100,000 — in horses need only pick up the telephone and call his stockbroker. The racing business has started to welcome public participation.

Most high-bracket taxpayers have probably seen offers to join limited partnerships. Investors of more moderate means can buy stock in corporations that breed thoroughbreds. The deals take many forms.

International Thoroughbred Horse Breeders was formed as a breeding operation, but now has branched out and is rebuilding New Jersey's Garden State Race Track.

Bert Firestone, one of the country's most prominent horse owners, sold a 49.9 percent interest in all his yearlings to 75 investors who put up \$100,000 apiece.

Kinderhill Farm of New York took in \$23 million this year for eight different horse partnerships — nearly 10 times the amount it raised for similar operations in 1980.

The owners of Spendthrift Farm sold 32 percent of their operation to private investors and then offered another 5 percent to the public in the form of a stock offering. For \$12 a share, an investor can say he owns a little piece of Seattle Slew.

Two factors account for investors' interest in horse racing. As the prices for well-bred horses have soared in recent years, more and more people have dreamed about syndicating a champion for \$40 million or selling a yearling to the Arabs for \$10 million. There is a better chance to make a windfall with horses than with real estate or gold or other commodities. In addition, horses offer significant tax advantages. An investor who buys a piece of real estate can write off the cost over 15 years; if he buys a 12-year-old mare he can depreciate the whole cost in three years.

The people who put together tax-oriented horse deals can package them in ways that look irresistible. When Kinderhill Farm assembled a small partnership to buy a yearling son of Nijinsky, investors had to make payments of about \$4,500 in each of the first two years of the deal, while taking about a \$9,000 tax writeoff in each of those years. For a buyer in the 50 percent tax bracket, the investment therefore cost nothing.

Another cash outlay was theoretically due in the third year, but by this time the horse would have started earning money or else he would be sold as a stallion prospect, so that investors probably wouldn't have to pay anything further. The risks were minimal, and if the horse became a champion, owners could make a profit of 30 or 40 times their investment.

If that weren't incentive enough, Kinderhill pointed out to prospective investors that the colt would probably race in Europe, and "we would urge the owners to make a tax-deductible business trip to inspect him." It is no surprise that such opportunities have attracted increasing numbers of investors.

But as good as some of the deals may sound, investors should look at them warily and remember that there is no such thing as a sure thing.

The people who operate many partnerships take high or even exorbitant management fees for their services. "Not only are there tremendous fees involved," said

Washington's Sam Lehman, who runs a small limited partnership, "but there's a lot of fat built into them. I've seen people who charge \$75 a day to train a horse. My God, it can't cost that much!"

The Spendthrift deal is a case in point. Owner Brownell Combs took millions of shares for \$541 each before the stock was sold to the public for \$12 a share. That \$12 price is 50 times the farm's earnings in 1982. Considering that you can buy IBM for 14 times earnings, that's a pretty stiff price to pay for Spendthrift's expertise.

But the scariest and most dangerous aspect of the new breeding partnerships is that they are fueled by the euphoria of a booming market, by the assumption that the prices for horses will keep going up, up, up. Remember, a few years ago, when people were willing to pay any price and any interest rate for a house because investments in real estate couldn't lose? That's the mentality in the horse market today.

But so many people have started to think that there is easy money to

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE		WESTERN CONFERENCE	
Atlantic Division	W. L. Pct.	Pacific Division	W. L. Pct.
Philadelphia	22 7 .759	Golden State	24 10 .706
Boston	21 8 .727	Seattle	23 11 .676
New York	14 11 .560	Phoenix	19 15 .559
New Jersey	13 12 .519	San Diego	18 16 .524
Washington	13 14 .481		
Central Division		Midwest Division	
Milwaukee	16 11 .591	Utah	18 10 .643
Atlanta	14 14 .500	Dallas	17 13 .565
Chicago	13 14 .481	Kansas City	15 15 .500
Cleveland	8 21 .278	Denver	12 18 .400
Indiana	11 20 .353	Houston	11 20 .353
		San Antonio	11 20 .353
Pacific Division		Northwest Division	
Los Angeles	28 9 .756	Portland	20 12 .625
Portland	20 12 .625	San Jose	19 13 .591
San Jose	19 13 .591		

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SPORTS

Seahawks Demolish Broncos, 31-7

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — Dave Krieg threw three touchdown passes and completed 12 of 13 attempts, including his last 10 in a row, to lead the Seattle Seahawks to a 31-7 thrashing of the Denver Broncos in their American Football Conference wild-card playoff game here Saturday.

By winning their first-ever National Football League playoff game, the Seahawks advanced to the AFC semifinals against the Eastern champion Dolphins in Miami on New Year's Day.

Krieg, who became Seattle's starting quarterback midway through the regular season in place of Jim Zorn, finished with 200 passing yards before being replaced by Zorn late in the game.

Krieg teamed with Steve Largent for a 17-yard scoring pass in the first quarter, with Pete Metzelaars for a 3-yard TD in the third period and with Paul Johnson for an 18-yard touchdown pass in the final quarter. Seattle's final touchdown came on a 2-yard run by David Hughes with about 5½ minutes gone in the last quarter. Krieg was 7-for-7 for 160 passing yards in the second half.

The winners' Curt Warner, the AFC rookie rushing champion, rushed 23 times for 99 yards.

Steve Deberg, playing for the first time in seven weeks, started at quarterback for Denver and was replaced by rookie John Elway with the Broncos trailing, 31-7.

"Dave Krieg has played outstanding football for us," said first-year Seahawk Coach Chuck Knox.

"You know, he didn't really play that much before this year, but he certainly came through with a great performance. He's going to get better."

The 25-year-old from Milton College, a school that no longer exists, said experience was the difference between his outstanding performance Saturday and the regular season loss in Denver on Nov. 26, in which he was lost the ball seven times on interceptions and fumbles.

"Now I've got more of an idea what it's all about," Krieg said. "I just tried to do some things that have got us here. I didn't want to get caught up in the emotions of the playoffs."

"At halftime, we decided to mix our offense up more because we were trying to establish our running game in the first half. It took a little while to get used to Denver's defensive fronts. They came out in a four-man front and that was a surprise. We had to adjust."

"He's come in and done a good job," said retiring Denver linebacker Randy Gradishar of Krieg.

"He's coming along a lot faster than I thought he would."

Krieg, who was signed by the Seahawks as a free agent in 1980 and had started just five NFL regular-season games before this season, hadn't thrown an interception or made a fumble in his last three starts.

"We played a team that made no mistakes," said Bronco Coach Dan Reeves. "It's hard to beat anybody when they execute the way they did. They're an excellent team — you can't give them enough credit."

Seattle had no turnovers, but the Broncos gave up two pass interceptions and a fumble.

Deberg completed 14 of 19 passes for 131 yards and one touchdown while Elway was 10-of-15 for 113 yards. Each was intercepted once.

Seattle, an eighth-year franchise that went 9-7 during the regular season, led, 10-7, at halftime on Norm Johnson's 37-yard field goal with 5½ minutes gone in the second quarter.

The Seahawks went 32 yards in nine plays to position Johnson for his three-pointer after Kerry Justin intercepted a DeBerg pass intended for Steve Watson on the Seattle 3 and returned it 45 yards.

After Johnson's field goal, the Broncos appeared headed toward their second first-half touchdown,

driving 71 yards in 13 plays. But on a first-down play on the Seattle 4-yard line, Gerald Wilhite fumbled when hit by Shelton Robinson, and Paul Meyer recovered on the 5 with 1:47 to go in the half. DeBerg hit on all six of the passes he attempted for 64 yards on the drive.

Both teams scored in the opening period. The Seahawks' TD came on a 62-yard, eight-play march after the opening kickoff. Largent beat Louie Wright into the end zone to catch the 17-yard pass from Krieg.

Denver went 76 yards in nine plays for its score. On a third-and-10 situation from the Seattle 13, DeBerg teamed with Jesse Myles for the touchdown with 11:30 gone in the period. Myles caught the ball on the 2 behind defender Don Dufek.

Seattle made it 17-7 on its first possession of the second half with Krieg finding Metzelaars in the back of the end zone 5½ minutes into the third quarter. Krieg hit on passes of 34 and 25 yards on the drive.

The Seahawks scored on the first play of the fourth quarter, the 18-yarder from Krieg to Johnson, capping a 9-play, 61-yard march.

They put the game out of reach with a nine-play, 64-yard drive that ended in Hughes's 2-yard TD run.



Missouri running back Ron Floyd dragged a defender with him for a nine-yard gain and an opening-period first down, but Brigham Young rallied to win Friday's Holiday Bowl, 21-17.

'Bama, Brigham Young Victors

SMU Upset, 28-7; Young Leads Rally to Defeat Missouri

The Associated Press

EL PASO, Texas — Ricky Moore ran for two first-period touchdowns and Walter Lewis added the nation's second-best defense with his passing Saturday as Alabama crushed sixth-ranked Southern Methodist, 28-7, in the 50th anniversary SMU Bowl.

And in San Diego on Friday night, all-America quarterback Steve Young, who this season set numerous passing records, combined with running back Eddie Stettin on a flea-flicker that resulted in Young's catching a 14-yard touchdown pass with 23 seconds left to give Brigham Young a 21-17 victory over Missouri in the Holiday Bowl.

Moore, a 235-pound fullback who carried 28 times for 113 yards and six touchdowns in 100-yard games, capped early drives of 59 and 51 yards with TD runs of 1 yard and 11 yards to give Alabama a 14-0 lead after one period. It was the first time SMU had trailed by 14 points since the 10th game of the 1980 season.

Lewis, who completed 9 of 12 passes for 148 yards in the first half and was named the SMU Bowl's most valuable player, scored from a yard out to end an 86-yard drive midway through the second quarter and lofted a 19-yard touchdown pass to split end Joey Jones 43 seconds before the intermission to make it 28-0.

Alabama's domination went beyond the scoreboard. The Crimson Tide piled up 303 yards in the first two periods — against an SMU team that had yielded an average of 256 in 11 regular-season games — to 105 for the Mustangs and had a 17-4 advantage in first downs.

It was Alabama's 37th bowl game and 25th in a row, both national records. The victory enabled the Crimson Tide to snap a two-game losing streak and wind up 8-1 in Ray Perkins' first season as coach after succeeding the late Paul (Bear) Bryant.

It also was Alabama's 20th bowl victory (equaling Southern California's all-time mark), against 14 losses and three ties.

SMU, the nation's winningest team over the last three seasons with a 31-2-1 record before Saturday's debacle, finished 10-2. Turning the ball over three times on fumbles and twice on interceptions, SMU finally scored with 3:41 left in the third period, going 78 yards in three plays with freshman Jeff Atkins bolting 58 yards to the 'Bama 15 and Lance McIlhenny tossing a touchdown pass to split end Marquis Pleasant, another freshman, on the next play.

The Mustangs threatened on two subsequent occasions, but tailback Reggie Duggard fumbled the ball away at the Tide 21 with 4:16 left in

the third period and McIlhenny threw an incomplete pass on fourth down from the Alabama 9 with 7:02 remaining.

In the Holiday Bowl, Young suffered one of his poorest nights of the season but rallied Brigham Young for a long drive in the final minutes of play after the defense

shut down a Missouri scoring threat. Eric Drain, Missouri's workhorse fullback, failed on a fourth-and-1 run with 3:57 left. And Young and the Cougars took over.

The senior quarterback completed six passes in the 54-yard march, the last a fourth-down 11-yarder to Wayne Hamilton to give the Cougars life at the Missouri 14.

The drive appeared to stall, however, when Young was sacked on the next play. But then lightning struck. Stettin took a pitchout from Young and ran toward the right sideline before stopping and throwing back to Young on the left flank. An adroit runner, Young used a couple of fancy moves to break away from tacklers and dove into the end zone for the winning score with 23 seconds left in the game.

The victory gave Brigham Young, champions of the Western Athletic Conference, an 11-1 record this season.

Young threw for one touchdown

and ran for another, but was intercepted three times and sacked on five occasions. His chief tormentors were Tiger defensive ends Bobby Bell and Taft Sacks. Bell was credited with four sacks and he pressured Young into an interception that set up Missouri's first touchdown. Sacks intercepted a pass, recovered a fumble and had a sack.

Missouri, which finished 7-5, drove 80 yards early in the fourth quarter behind reserve quarterback Warren Seitz for a 17-14 lead. Seitz, pressed into action when starter Marlon Adler sprained an ankle, completed three passes for 42 yards in the drive, capped by Drain's second 3-yard touchdown run of the evening.

Missouri appeared ready to seal the upset when, with 8:44 left, Sacks recovered a fumble at the BYU 47. But the Tigers were unable to drive for a clinching touchdown, and Young then launched the game-deciding march.

In his final game, Young completed 24 of 36 passes for 314 yards. Drain was Missouri's offensive star, battering the BYU front wall for 115 yards in 28 carries.

Young, who completed 616 passes in three years and has been the National Collegiate Athletic Association offense leader for the past two, saw the humor in his final play as a collegian.

"I throw for five billion yards," he said, "and I end up my career catching the ball."

NHL Standings

WALEES CONFERENCE				Patrick Division				Adams Division				
W	L	T	Pts	W	L	T	Pts	W	L	T	Pts	
Islanders	24	10	2	50	78	22		Islanders	24	10	2	50
Rangers	19	16	4	44	156	129		Rangers	19	16	4	44
Penguins	19	17	4	42	142	123		Penguins	19	17	4	42
Capitals	17	17	2	36	124	128		Capitals	17	17	2	36
Flyers	8	23	5	21	112	158		Flyers	8	23	5	21
Devils	7	26	2	16	98	162		Devils	7	26	2	16

Isles	132	MacMillan	64	Bridgman	2	55	Cirillo	161	Vorobek	191		
Detroit	6	Tarasany	12	Clarendon	3	122	Waters	3	222	Yurashin	111	
Kansas	3	222	Dumont	111	Johnstone	7	Larson	110	Derwain	155	Nyuvain	111
Dallas	10	Derwain	155	Nyuvain	111							
Vancouver	5	St. Louis	3	Howard	121							
Mottis	181	Balwyn	111	MacLennan	111							
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CAMPBELL CONFERENCE				Transition			
Marx Division				BASEBALL			
W	L	T	Pts	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Announced that the New York Yankees and George Steinbrenner have been fined \$250,000 for remarks in connection with last July's "win-or-lose" game against Kansas City.			
17	13	4	38	American League			
12	14	6	31	DETROIT—Signed Doug Bair, pitcher, to a two-year contract.			
14	19	3	31				
13	18	4	30				
11	18	4	26				

Smyth Division			
W	L	T	Pts
7	4	54	146
15	17	5	149
11	15	6	127
13	16	6	148
12	15	6	148
13	15	6	148
12	15	6	148

Friday's Results		N.Y. Islanders 3 (Tueronen 11),		Washington 7, N.Y. Islanders 3 (Gustafsson 3)	
Montreal 5, New York 3 (Gustafsson 11),		Philadelphia 10, New York 3 (Gustafsson 11),		St. Louis 4, Chicago 3 (Gustafsson 11),	
Los Angeles 10, Dallas 3 (Gustafsson 11),		San Jose 4, Dallas 3 (Gustafsson 11),		San Jose 4, Dallas 3 (Gustafsson 11),	
San Jose 4, Dallas 3 (Gustafsson 11),		San Jose 4, Dallas 3 (Gustafsson 11),		San Jose 4, Dallas 3 (Gustafsson 11),	

Transition

BASEBALL

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Announced

that the New York Yankees and owner

George Steinbrenner have been fined \$200,000

for remarks in connection with last July's

"one-for-one" game against Kansas City.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

DETROIT—Signed Dave Blair, pitcher, to a

two-year contract.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

SAN DIEGO—Signed Linton Thomas,

guard, to a 10-day contract.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

BALTIMORE—Reached agreement with

Curtis Dickey, running back, on a five-year

contract.

GREEN BAY—Hired Forrest Gregg head

coach.

COLLEGE

N.Y. TECH—Hired Jim Dillenback, head

football coach.

WESTERN KENTUCKY—Hired Dave

Robert's head football coach.



Don Dufek (35) was called for face-masking Denver's Sammy Winder during Saturday's wild-card game. Seattle won, 31-7.

1983: Year of Sporting Novelties, From Bats to Boats

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While enlarging its sports vocabulary, some new phrases stirred new memories in 1983 — pine tar, keel, salary cap. It wasn't necessary for a hardware and sports supplies store; it was simply a year for new and different notions.

It also was a good year for new words — among them Ben Loxton, Devil's Bag.

It was still a good year for some old names — the New York Yankees, the Baltimore Orioles, the Red Sox, the Boston Red Sox, the Philadelphia Phillies, the Chicago White Sox, the American League championship series.

And they had Cal Ripken Jr., the 23-year-old shortstop who was the league's most valuable player.

In the National League championship, the Phils stunned Los Angeles in four games after having won the East with their "Whoozie Kids" (Pete Rose, Joe Morgan and Tony Perez), the career record.

Commissioner Bowie Kuhn agreed to an extension through March 1 after having resigned the job from which he had been dismissed the year before. But he swung a heavy gavel. He fined Steinbrenner \$50,000 for questioning the integrity of National League umpires, suspended Steve Howe of the Dodgers for one year for repeated drug involvement and suspended three members of last season's Royals (Willie Wilson, Willie Aikens and Jerry Martin) for one year, pending a May 15 review, following their sentencing on a misdemeanor charge of attempting to possess cocaine.

As 1984 approached, the commissioner called Steinbrenner and the Yankees for insulting remarks about Lee MacPhail, the American League president, during the controversy over the pine tar on George Brett's bat (see Sports Briefs, Page 10).

Throughout the America's Cup campaign, a green shroud covered Australia II's secret in its Newport, Rhode Island, dock. But after the seventh and decisive race Sept. 26,

its winged keel was on display for all to see, for all of the land Down Under to enjoy.

After 132 years, after 23 successful defenses, the America's Cup, the oldest trophy in sports, had been captured by a challenger. The silver-plated trophy was won from its glass-enclosed oak table at the New York Yacht Club, driven to Newport and presented to Australia II's leaders — Alan Bond, its syndicate head who had spent \$16 million on four challenges over 13 years; John Bertrand, its skipper; and Ben Loxton, designer of its winged keel.

"What we've done with our boat is progress," Loxton said, looking around at 12-Meter yachts from all over the world at the Cove Haven Marina's huge shed. "There are a lot of dead boats in there."

In defecting to the United States Football League with a year of eligibility remaining, Herschel Walker was unable to repeat as the winner of the Heisman Trophy, voted to Mike Rozier, a Nebraska running back. If they achieve a convincing victory over Miami (Fla.) in the upcoming Orange Bowl, the Cornhuskers are expected to be ranked No. 1 in both wire-service polls.

Although the National Football League's television ratings slumped this season, pro football's popularity in Washington, D.C., has never been greater. After battering the Redskins with a 14-2 record, the NFL's best, John Riggins, who set a Super Bowl rushing record with 166 yards, has rushed for 1,347 yards and a league record 24 touchdowns this season. In the days before Super Bowl XVII, Riggins, now 34, was asked to explain his longevity as a running back. "Formaldehyde," he said.

By winning the Stanley Cup for the fourth consecutive year, the New York Islanders maintained their domination of the National Hockey League as well as their domination of Wayne Gretzky, the Edmonton Oilers center. Gretzky, who will be 23 next month, won his fourth consecutive scoring championship (and fourth consecutive

most valuable player award) with 71 goals and 125 assists for 196 points; but as the Islanders swept the cup final in four games, they prevented Gretzky from scoring a goal and limited him to four assists.

The Islanders joined the Boston Celtics, the New York Yankees and the Montreal Canadiens as pro teams in major sports that have won four consecutive championships. The Celtics won eight straight National Basketball Association titles, the Yankees five straight World Series, the Canadiens five straight Stanley Cups — a record the Islanders now have an opportunity to equal.

"Some teams come to play," said Red Auerbach, the architect of the Celtic dynasty, "but the Islanders are like the Celtics were — they come to win."

In the hope of balancing competition, the NBA instituted its new math — a salary cap to regulate team payrolls.

Moses Malone and Julius Erving led the Philadelphia 76ers to their first NBA title since 1967 with a four-game sweep of the Los Angeles Lakers in the playoff finals. Asked how many games it would take the 76ers to win in each series, Malone replied, "Fo', fo' and fo'."

He missed by one game — a loss to Milwaukee in the Eastern Conference finals.

Ralph Sampson joined the Houston Rockets for a reported \$5 million contract after his Virginia team again failed to win the college championship. North Carolina State upset Houston's Phi Kappa Phi fraternity, 54-52, in the NCAA final.

Larry Holmes, with a 45-0 record that included 32 knockouts, resigned as the World Boxing Council's heavyweight champion and pledged allegiance to the International Boxing Federation, a new political group.

Two young golfers, Hal Sutton and Patty Sheehan, emerged as the players of the year on the PGA and LPGA tours. Sutton also won the Professional Golfers' Association title. Severiano Ballesteros of Spain put on a green Masters jacket for the second time and Larry Nelson edged Tom Watson in the U.S. Open. Watson also won his fifth British Open title.

In tennis, Martina Navratilova finally celebrated her first U.S. Open title after winning her third Wimbledon crown. For the year,

necessary, and they had a scooter missile with the odd name of Washington who could wiggle through enemy lines. But their air force secretary was a man named Theismann, an elusive and gabby theatrical character who was a master of cunning tricks.

He was trained in New Jersey and at Notre Dame, where he mastered the secular and spiritual arts, and he knew precisely when to punt and pray, and if all else failed, to run for his life.

In addition, the Redskins also had opportunistic special teams. For example, on kickoffs and punt returns they had little swiftness with swiftness in their hips. Or if they faced a big tackle like a Tip O'Neill on the other side of the line, they'd just assign a couple of bruisers to tip Tip over and make a hole for the Riggins tank.

But there was something else about the Redskins. They were the abandoned losers, a pickup team that thought it could win with a lot of rejects who could catch impossible passes over defenders twice their size. And, in a pinch, they could call in Big Toe Moseley, who could pick up a three-point field goal from 50 yards.

At the end of '83 these practical football techniques began to impress the Redskins' political neighbors. For example, the team rejects "seniority." If the old boys can't cut it, they bench them or trade them or pay them off. And when they're in trouble, they call in Moseley and go for three — and draft some new boys to carry on next year.

That's what the Redskins have been doing in the last few years, and they're on the way to the playoffs to defend their title as the champions of the Super Bowl world.

So it came to pass at the end of 1983 that the politicians in Washington decided that the Redskins had a better idea. They noted that the people had supported the team and balanced the budget, that Gibbs had been proclaimed coach of the year, and Secretary of the Air Force Theismann the most valuable player, and decided that in 1984, they would follow their example.

Moral of the Fable: "Do we sing 'Hail to the Redskins'?"

"Hail yes!"

Wayne Gretzky, right, and teammates during the cup finale.

United Press International

Wayne Gretzky, right, and teammates during the cup finale.

United Press International

Wayne Gretzky, right, and teammates during the cup finale.

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Wayne Gretzky, right, and teammates during the cup finale.

United Press International

Wayne Gretzky, right, and teammates during the cup finale.

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